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Descriptive Abbreviations

ALS	**Autograph Letter Signed** (all in the hand of the writer)
LS	**Letter Signed** (body of the letter in the hand of a secretary, with signature in the hand of the writer)
TLS	**Typed Letter Signed** (body of the letter typewritten, with signature in the hand of the writer)
DS	**Document Signed**
ANS	**Autograph Note Signed**
AMQS	**Autograph Musical Quotation Signed**
CDV	**Carte-de-Visite**

Size Abbreviations (Approximate)

Folio	11 inches by 14 inches or larger
Quarto *(4to)*	8 inches by 10 inches
Octavo *(8vo)*	5 inches by 7 inches
12 mo/16 mo	3 inches by 5 inches/2 inches by 4 inches

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Editor's Note:

The transcriptions of all letters, documents and signed photographs in this catalog have been preserved as closely to the original as possible. This includes misspellings, grammatical irregularities, and some omitted words when clarity is not sacrificed. In this way, the reader may fully appreciate the character and tone of each individual writer.

To conserve space, some images have been ***'cropped'*** to illustrate only the signature and/or relevant text. Please use the dimensions noted in the technical description of each item as a guideline for the approximate size of the original.

Profiles in History

On the eve of his return to public office, former President John Quincy Adams offers a lengthy and reasoned discussion of his controversial decision to serve in Congress

"… it is my deliberate and well considered opinion that the discharge of the Office of President of the United States ought not in our Country to operate either as exclusion or exemption from the subsequent performance of service in either branch of the Legislature… Washington accepted a military commission from his successor – Jefferson while he lived was the Rector of his own University – my father, Madison, and Monroe, served in the Convention of fundamental legislation in their respective States – Had every one of them after the termination of their functions in the first executive office of the Union, gone through a term of Service in either house of Congress, the Country might now be reaping a harvest of their Labour…"

1. Adams, John Quincy. 1767-1848. 6th President of the U.S. (1825-1829). **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated December 6, 1830 from Quincy, Massachusetts. Written to former Sen. **Samuel L. Southard** (1787-1842) of Trenton, New Jersey. Adams pens (in full):

"My dear Sir

So it was written the day before I left home for Washington, where I now write on the day of the Winter Solstice. My purpose was to acknowledge the receipt of your kind Letter, and to assure you of the day's concern with which I had learnt your recent severe and long continued illness – called away by the bustle of preparations for departure upon a Journey, not yet short in winter. I was unable to return that day to my paper – and to foreclose the chances of final disappointment in the intention of inviting you, brought it with me – The pleasure which I have enjoyed in the interval of meeting you at Philadelphia, ought not to deprive me of that of reciprocating the friendship of your letter.

Your reasons for declining to be inserted in the ticket of New Jersey, for Representatives in the next Congress, are amply sufficient for your justification. Intending to take the Seat which the People of my District have thought proper to assign to me in that body, no person can more sincerely lament than I shall, the necessity under which you have excluded yourself from it. In your case, I should have done the same – We were so long fellow labourers in the service of the public, and my confidence both in your personal and political character, was so deeply rooted, and unbounded, that in another career of public duty, I cannot but often miss the able coadjutor, and faithful friend which I always found in you – The loss will be mine, and I shall share it with our Country – yet I will hope and trust that she is not destined to be always bereft of your Services in her Councils.

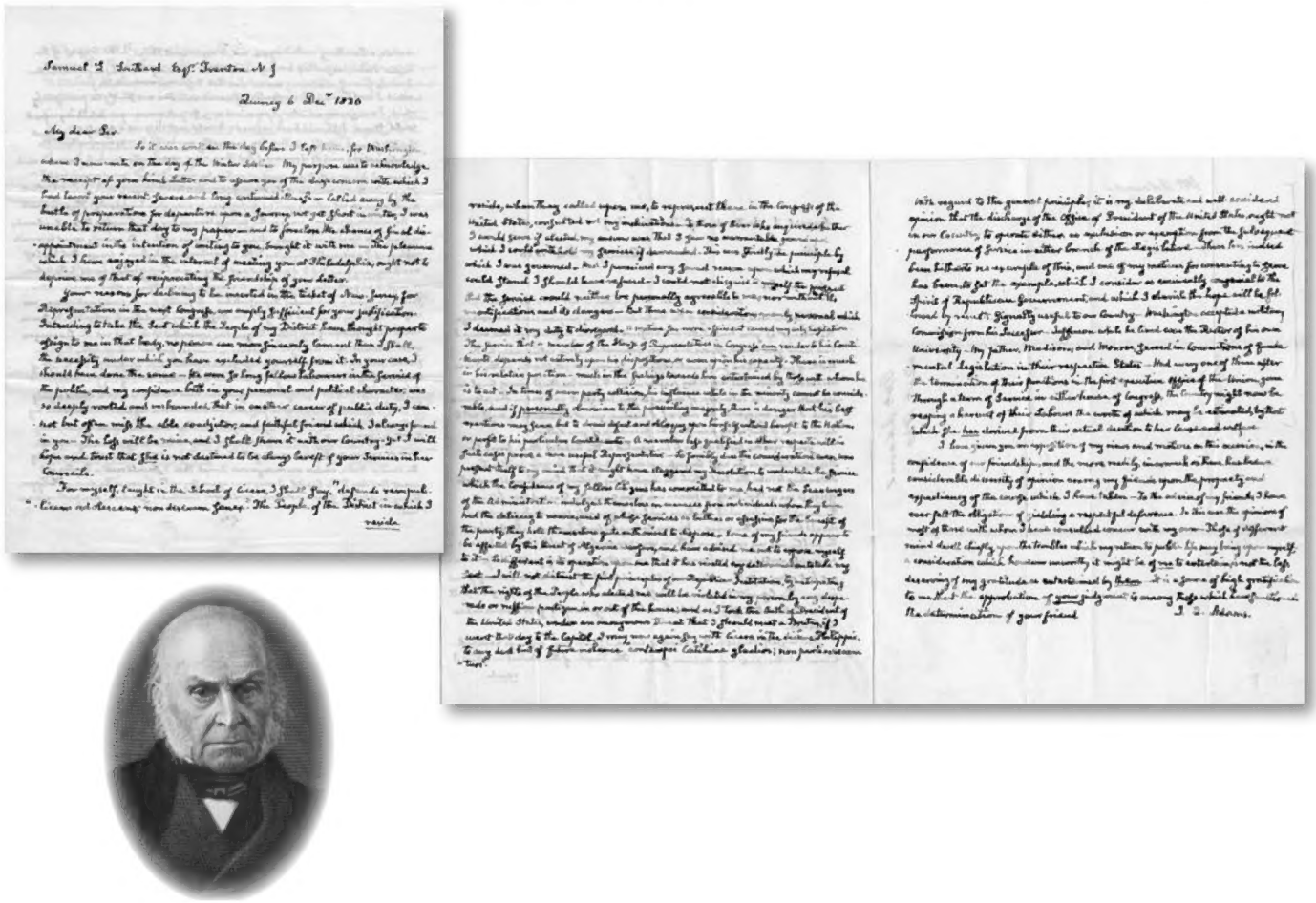
For myself, taught in the School of Cicero, I shall say, 'defendi rempulicam adolescens, non disiram genex.' The People of the District in which I reside, when they called upon me to represent them in the Congress of the United States, consulted not my inclinations – To those of them who enquired better I would serve if elected, my answer was that I saw no warrantable ground upon which I could withhold my services if demanded. This was strictly the principle by which I was governed. Had I perceived any sound reason upon which my refusal could stand I should have refused. I could not disguise to myself the prospect that the service would neither be personally agreeable to me, nor without the mortification and its dangers – But there were considerations namely personal, which I deemed it my duty to disregard. A motive far more efficient caused my only hesitation – The service that a member of the House of representatives in Congress can render to his Constituents, depends not entirely upon his dispositions, or even upon his capacity. There is much in his relative position – much in the feelings towards him entertained by those with whom he is to act – In times of warm party collusion, his influence while in the minority cannot be considerable, and if personally obvious to the prevailing majority, there is danger that his best exertions may serve but to draw defeat and obliging upon himself, without benefit to the nations or profit to his particular constituents. A member less qualified in other respects, will in such cases prove a more useful Representative – So possibly does this consideration even here present itself to my mind that it might have staggered my Resolution to undertake the service which the confidence of my fellow Citizens has committed to me, had not the Scavingers of the Administration indulged themselves in [?] from individuals whom they have had the delicacy to name, and of whose services as bullies or assassins for the benefit of the party they hold themselves quite authorised to dispose. Some of my friends appear to be affected by this threat of Algerine warfare, and have advised me not to expose myself to it – So different is its operation upon me that it has riveted my determination to take my seat. I will not distrust the feint principles of our Republican Institution, by stipulating that the rights of the People who elected me will be violated in my person by any desperado or ruffian partizan in or out of the house; and as I took the Oath of President of the United States, under an anonymous threat that I should meet a Brutus, if I went that day to the Capitol, I may now again say with Cicero in the divine Philippiie, to any dark hint of future violence 'contempsi catilinas gladios; non partinescam tuoi'.

With regard to the general principle, it is my deliberate and well considered opinion that the discharge of the Office of President of the United States ought not in our Country to operate either as exclusion or exemption from the subsequent performance of service in either branch of the Legislature. There has indeed been hitherto no example of this, and one of my motives for consenting to serve has been, to get the example which I consider so eminently congenial to the Spirit of Republican Government, and which I cherish the hope will be followed by results signally useful to our Country – Washington accepted a military commission from his successor – Jefferson while he lived was the Rector of his own University – my father, Madison, and Monroe, served in the Convention of fundamental legislation in their respective States – Had every one of them after the termination of their functions in the first executive office of the Union, gone through a term of Service in either house of Congress, the Country might now be reaping a harvest of their Labour the worth of which may be estimated by that which she has derived from their actual devotion to her cause and welfare.

I have given you an exposition of my views and motives on this occasion, in the confidence of our friendship, and the more readily, inasmuch as there has been a considerable diversity of opinion among my friends upon the propriety and expediency of the cause which I have taken – To the advice of my friends I have ever held the obligation of yielding a respectful deference. In this case the opinions of most of those with whom I have consulted concur with my own – Those of different mind dwell chiefly upon the troubles which my return to public life may bring upon myself, a consideration which however unworthy it might be of me to entertain, is not the less deserving of my gratitude as entertained by them – It is a source of high gratification to me that the approbation of your judgment is among those which have sanctioned the determination of your friend

J.Q. Adams"

Following the bitter election of 1828, in which populist Andrew Jackson swept into office, John Quincy Adams left Washington and returned to his native Quincy, Massachusetts, a defeated politician.



Half-hearted attempts at gardening and studying the classics did not ameliorate the growing depression he felt after leaving the seat of government. It wasn't until the Autumn of 1829 that certain friends of Adams urged him to run for Congress, reminding him that his stature in the community would guarantee a win. Adams then donned his familiar cloak of coyness by speaking of "age and infirmity," and of "not the slightest desire to be elected." He did take care to add, however, that while he would not seek the office, if the people should call upon him, he "might deem it my duty to serve."

This was the signal his supporters were awaiting, and, needing no more encouragement, they departed to begin the campaign.

Adams kept mostly quiet during the campaign season the following year, and only in the few weeks prior to the election did he move toward active candidacy. The prospect of a seat in Congress – from where he could voice his opposition to the new Jackson Administration – had re-ignited his political fire.

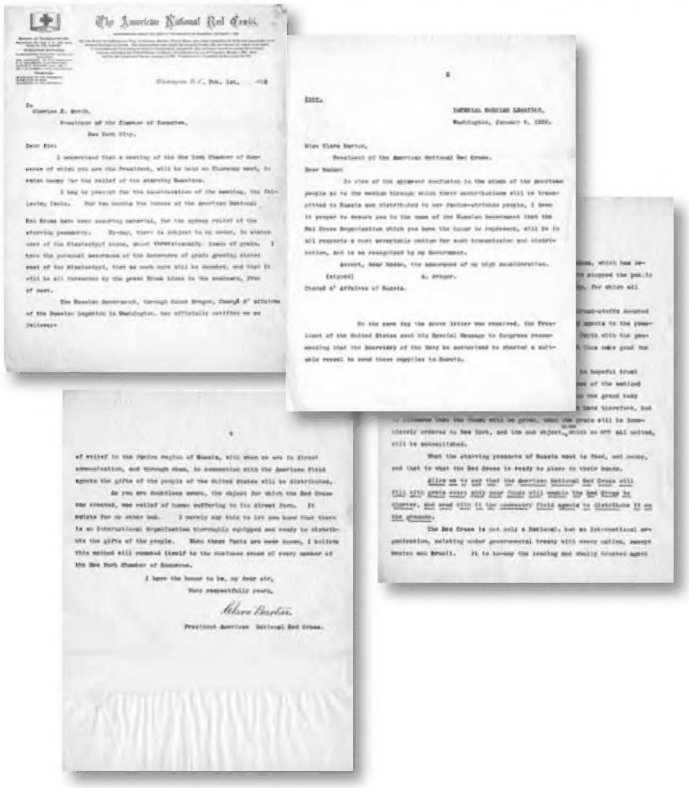
On November 7, 1830, John Quincy Adams was announced the winner of the election. He had received 1,817 votes against 373 for the Democratic candidate and 279 for the nominee of the old Federalist party. The lopsided victory elated him, and he called his election an answer to prayer, claiming that it brought a place of dignity from which he could once again strive to serve mankind. However, the election's highest importance to the former President was that it signaled his political vindication.

JQA departed for Washington on December 8, 1830, just two days after the date of the present letter, delayed only by a violent snowstorm. Adams spent the next seventeen years of his life in Congress, the only former President to serve as a member of the House of Representatives. Though he often found himself in the minority, he made a number of important addresses before that body in support of Abolition, in addition to the questions Texas annexation and the declaration of war with Mexico, both of which he vehemently opposed. Adams was also instrumental in approving John Smithson's gift to the U.S. of $500,000, which became the foundation of the Smithsonian Institution.

An excellent letter from Adams regarding his return to public service. Perhaps most sensational is Adams' remark that he was threatened with assassination just prior to taking the Oath of Presidential Office!

> *"…and as I took the Oath of President of the United States, under an anonymous threat that I should meet a Brutus, if I went that day to the Capitol, I may now again say with Cicero in the divine Philippiie, to any dark hint of future violence 'contempsi catilinas gladios; non partinescam tuoi'.*

In fine condition. (#24170) **$75,000.00**



Clara Barton tackles the first major overseas relief mission of the American Red Cross: The Russian Famine of 1892

"What the starving peasants of Russia want is food, not money, and that is what the Red Cross is ready to place in their hands"

"…the object for which the Red Cross was created, was relief of human suffering in the direst form. It exists for no other end…"

2. BARTON, CLARA. 1821-1912. Founder of the American Red Cross. **Important Typed Letter Signed**, Four pages, Quarto, on official American Red Cross letterhead stationery, dated February 1, 1892. Written to Charles S. Smith, President of the NYC Chamber of Commerce. Barton writes (in part):

"Dear Sir:

I understand that a meeting of the New York Chamber of Commerce of which you are the President, will be held on Thursday next, to raise money for the relief of the starving Russians.

I beg to present for the consideration of the meeting, the following facts. For two months the forces of the American National Red Cross have been securing material, for the speedy relief of the starving peasantry. To-day, there is subject to my order, in states west of the Mississippi alone, about three steamship loads of grain. I have the personal assurance of the Governors of grain growing states east of the Mississippi, that as much more will be donated, and that it will all be forwarded by the great Trunk Lines to the seaboard, free of cost…

You are fully aware of the action of Congress, which has delayed the forwarding of the grain to Russia. This stopped the public from giving the funds necessary for chartering a ship, for which all arrangements had been made.

The Red Cross is pledged to see that the bread-stuffs donated in the West be distributed by the hands of its field agents to the peasants in the famine stricken districts. To keep our faith with the generous givers we must have money to charter ships and thus make good the failure of Congress.

To whom will the West more naturally turn in hopeful trust than to the Chamber of Commerce, at the great entrepot of the nation? To whom can the Red Cross more hopefully turn than to the grand body of merchants of which you are the President? You have therefore, but to intimate that the funds will be given, when the grain will be immediately ordered to New York, and the one object, upon which we are all united, will be accomplished.

What the starving peasants of Russia want is food, not money, and that is what the Red Cross is ready to place in their hands.

Allow me to say that the American National Red Cross will fill with grain every ship your funds will enable the Red Cross to charter, and send with it the necessary field agents to distribute it on the grounds.

The Red Cross is not only a national, but an International organization, existing under governmental treaty with every nation, except Mexico and Brazil. It is to-day the leading and wholly trusted agent of relief in the famine region of Russia, with whom we are in direct communication, and through whom, in connection with the American field agents the gifts of the people of the United States will be distributed.

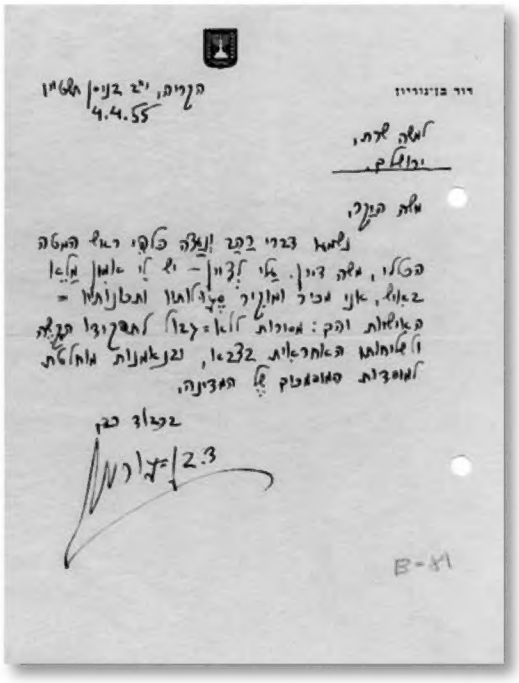
As you are doubtless aware, the object for which the Red Cross was created, was relief of human suffering in the direst form. It exists for no other end. I merely say this to let you know that there is an International Organization thoroughly equipped and ready to distribute the gifts of the people. When these facts are made known, I believe this method will commend itself to the business sense of every member of the New York Chamber of Commerce.

I have the honor to be, my dear sir,
Very respectfully yours,
Clara Barton"

Although Clara Barton did not travel to Russia to supervise the relief operation for the Russian famine in 1892, she sent her first American Red Cross field worker, Dr. Julian B. Hubbell. Under Hubbell, the Red Cross oversaw the distribution of tons of wheat, corn, rye, and medical supplies in the first major relief effort by the American Red Cross overseas. In a letter to a contributor, Barton wrote that she had been told by the Russian consul general that "corn and bread-stuffs will render far more efficient aid than their value sent in money," and that all cash donations would be converted into foodstuffs. The state of Iowa sent 250 boxcars full of corn, but Barton lamented that the "splendid donation of corn will scarcely make more than one supper for this famishing nation." Nevertheless, Barton was decorated by the Russian Czar as a result of having saved one million people from starvation.

A wonderful letter from Clara Barton regarding the relief efforts for the Russian Famine of 1892, a hallmark event in the history of the American Red Cross. The signature is exceptional. (#24045) **$2,950.00**

3. Astaire, Fred and Ginger Rogers. Wonderful Photograph Signed by Both, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, a studio publicity photograph from the charming film *Swing Time* (1936), which also won an Academy Award for the song "The Way You Look Tonight". Inscribed on the image by Rogers, *"To David A. Fudge, Blessings to – Ginger Rogers"*, and by Astaire, *"For David Fudge, Fred Astaire '76"*. In fine condition. (#24161) **$495.00**



Shortly after returning to politics, Defense Minister Ben-Gurion rebukes Prime Minister Sharett and his allies in MAPAI for defaming Chief of Staff Moshe Dayan

5. Ben-Gurion, David. 1886-1973. Israeli political leader. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, on official letterhead stationery with Israel state seal embossed at the head, April 4, 1955. Written to Chief of Staff **Moshe Sharett** in Jerusalem. Ben-Gurion writes (in full):

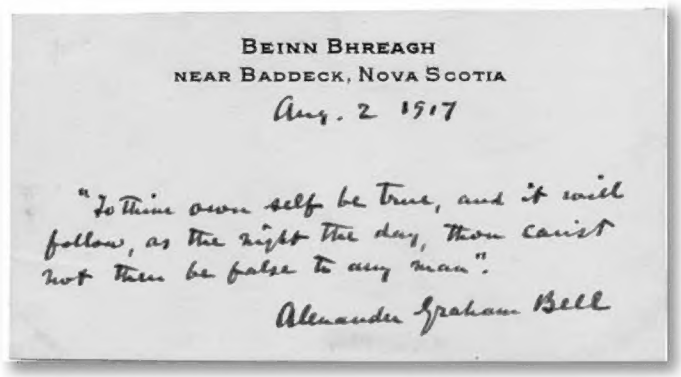
"Dear Moshe,

Arrogant and contemptuous words were heard being directed against the Chief of Staff, Moshe Dayan. I must point out, I have full confidence in the man, I know and appreciate his individual virtues and attributes and they are: a devotion exceeding all bounds to his demanding duty and obligations and to his responsible assignment in the army, as well as an absolute loyalty to the State's authorized institutions.

with great respect,

D. Ben-Gurion"

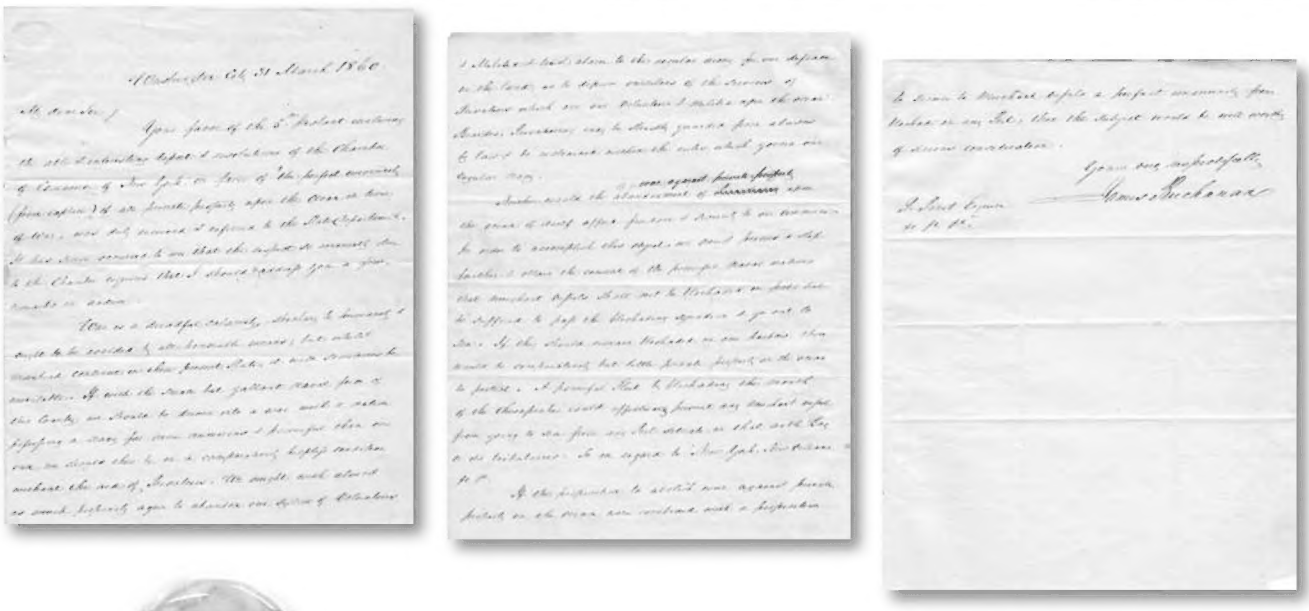
From his retreat in Sdeh Boker and in his capacity as both Defense Minister and Prime Minister, Ben-Gurion vigorously defended his young protégés Moshe Dayan and Shimon Peres against what he considered to be unfounded and malicious aspersions directed against them. This letter gives but one example of Ben-Gurion's protective attitude. He was especially sensitive to attacks flung against Dayan, whom he considered in many ways to be a younger clone of himself – especially in his emphasis upon the preeminence of the national interest over particularistic tendencies, and in his vivacious pioneering spirit and activist military attitude. Ben-Gurion owed much of his foreign policy success (particularly, a strong defense alliance with the French during the 1950's) to Dayan and Peres and thus, this served as an additional reason to uphold their "good name." Two binder holes along right edge, not affecting text; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24072) **$2,950.00**


Beinn Bhreagh
near Baddeck, Nova Scotia
Aug. 2 1917
"To thine own self be true, and it will
follow, as the night the day, thou canst
not then be false to any man".
Alexander Graham Bell

Alexander Graham Bell pens a famous quote from Shakespeare's *Hamlet*

4. Bell, Alexander Graham. 1847-1922. Scottish-born U.S. scientist and educator. **Autograph Quotation Signed**, penned on a 5 1/4 in. x 2 3/4 in. card with letterhead *"Beinn Bhreagh near Baddeck, Nova Scotia"*, dated in Bell's hand *"Aug. 2, 1917"*. In full: *"'To thine own self be true, and it will follow, as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man.' Alexander Graham Bell"*. In Act I, scene iii of *Hamlet*, the character of Polonius prepares his son Laertes for travel abroad with a speech in which he directs the youth to commit a "few precepts to memory." Among these percepts is the now-familiar adage "neither a borrower nor a lender be", and the insightful dictum quoted here by Bell in longhand. In fine condition. Accompanied with an Alexander Graham Bell First Day Cover postmarked October 28, 1940. (#24192) **$2,500.00**

6. The Beatles. Amazing Oversize Photograph Signed by All Four Bandmembers, 15 1/2 in. x 18 1/2 in., black and white. This impressive portrait features the four young stars with their long hair and dapper black suits, performing on stage in one of their early appearances – just when Beatlemania was starting to sweep the U.S. Signed around the edge of the photographer's matting in black ink, *"John Lennon"*, *"Ringo Starr"*, *"George Harrison"*, and in red ink *"Paul McCartney"*. At the bottom center is a sketch of a small flower in red ink, believed to have been drawn by McCartney. Some creasing and weakness to the matting, though the photograph remains in excellent condition. A spectacular oversize signed image of the Fab Four, exceedingly rare in this form. (#24113) **$9,500.00**



"War is a dreadful calamity, shocking to humanity & ought to be avoided by all honorable means; but whilst mankind continue in their present State, it will sometimes be inevitable..."

7. Buchanan, James. 1791-1868. 15th President of the U.S. (1857-1861). **Superb Autograph Letter Signed as President**, Three pages, Quarto, dated March 31, 1860 from Washington. Written to J. Perit of the NYC Chamber of Commerce. Buchanan pens (in full):

"My dear Sir,

Your favor of the 5th Instant enclosing the able & interesting report & resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, in favor of 'the perfect immunity (from capture) of all private property upon the ocean in time of war', was duly received & referred to the State Department. It has since occurred to me that the respect so eminently due to the Chamber requires that I should address you a few remarks in answer.

War is a dreadful calamity, shocking to humanity & ought to be avoided by all honorable means; but whilst mankind continue in their present State, it will sometimes be inevitable. If with the small but gallant naval force of this country, we should be driven into a war with a nation possessing a navy far more numerous & powerful than our own, we should then be in a comparatively helpless condition without the aid of Volunteers & Militia & trust alone to the regular army for our defense on the land, as to deprive ourselves of the services of Privateers which are our volunteers & militia upon the ocean. Besides, privateering may be strictly guarded from abuses by law & be restrained within the rules which govern our regular navy.

Neither would the abandonment of war against private property upon the ocean of itself afford freedom & security to our commerce. In order to accomplish this object, we must proceed & step further & obtain the consent of the powerful naval nations that merchant vessels shall not be blockaded in port; but be suffered to pass the blockading squadron & go out to sea. If they should remain blockaded in our harbors, there would be comparatively but little private property on the ocean to protect. A powerful fleet by blockading the mouth of the Chesapeake could effectually prevent any merchant vessel from going to sea from any port situated in that noble Bay or its tributaries. So in regard to New York, New Orleans, &c &c.

If the proposition to abolish war against private property on the ocean were combined with a proposition to secure merchant vessels a perfect immunity from blockade in any Port, then the subject would be well worthy of serious consideration.

Yours respectfully

James Buchanan"

In his annual message to Congress given on December 19, 1859 – just three months prior to the date of this letter – President Buchanan spoke strongly against any increase in the foreign slave trade. He pledged to use all lawful means to stop illicit trafficking in slaves, and also to support United States merchant ships against detention and search, effectively giving them immunity from British patrols. However, he stopped short of calling for an all-out international ban on privateering, impractical during time of war especially given the small naval resources of the U.S. With the sectional crisis threatening to turn violent at home, his comments regarding the calamity of war are especially significant. Buchanan lost support from his own Democrats during his Presidency, and declined to seek a second term. With the nomination of Lincoln just three months later and his election in the Fall, the country was on a collision course with war, and Buchanan's presidential record sealed as a failure.

With such important historical content, this is the finest Buchanan letter as President we've ever encountered, and perhaps his most eloquent denunciation of the tragedies of war. In very fine condition. (#24047) **$9,500.00**

At anchor in Tahiti just four months before the mutiny, tyrannical Capt. William Bligh and soon-to-be mutineer Fletcher Christian jointly sign a document aboard the *Bounty*

8. BLIGH, WILLIAM and **FLETCHER CHRISTIAN. Extremely Rare Manuscript Document Signed by Both**, written on both sides of an 8 in. x 5 in. leaf. The document notes the presence of four officers,

> *"Mr. John Fryer – Master*
> *Mr. Wm. Cole – Boats*[wai]*n*
> *Mr. F*[letche]*r. Christian*
> *Mr. Wm. Elphinstone – Master Mates*
> *Of His Majesty's Armed Vessel*
> *Bounty"*

To the right is the secretarial docket:

> *"Given under my hand on board His Majesty's Armed Vessel Bounty in Matavai Bay Otaheite 1st Decemr. 1788"*

Signed just beneath in bold script, *"Wm. Bligh"*

The verso bears the following handwritten testimony:

> *"required we are ready to make oath to the impartiality of our proceedings in witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands on board this said Ship in Matavai Bay, Otaheiti, 1st December 1788."*

Signed by Fryer, Cole and Elphinsone, and then in bold dark ink:

> *"Fler. Christian"*

The *Bounty* had been anchored at Matavai Bay since October while obtaining bread-fruit seedlings for transport to the West Indies. On April 28, 1789, the mutineers rallied under the leadership of Fletcher Christian to take control of the ship and cast Bligh and 18 other members of the crew adrift in a longboat. Christian, who was acting lieutenant and second-in-command was especially the victim of Bligh's renowned temper, which in distant seas was uncontrolled, and on April 27th, Christian had been the object of the most abusive insults. He at first concluded that he would leave the *Bounty* on a small raft, but unable to carry out his plan overnight, he seized the opportunity the following morning of taking charge of the ship and sending Bligh adrift instead. Other sailors joined the mutiny and within minutes Christian's plan was executed. As Bligh was hurried into the boat he attempted to speak but was ordered to remain silent. The Boatswain Cole, a co-signer of this document, tried to reason with Christian. Christian responded: "No, 'tis too late; I've been in hell for this fortnight past, and am determined to bear it no longer. You know, Mr. Cole, that I've been treated like a dog all the voyage." Boatswain Cole, along with Bligh, made the 3,000-mile voyage to safety in Timor. On his return to England, Bligh published an account favorable to himself, but evidence suggests that the mutiny was caused by his own tyrannical conduct.

It is possible the present document was among the papers and logs which Bligh and his party took with them in the launch. That it survived at all is most extraordinary, and to our knowledge is the only HMS *Bounty* document, signed in Tahiti by both Fletcher Christian and Capt. Bligh, known to exist in private hands. It is the only known example signed by both men to ever appear on the market. The ultimate in maritime artifacts, it is most certainly one of the finest naval documents to ever become available to collectors of manuscripts. Minor toning and some chipping; overall, in very good condition with bright holograph text and crisp signatures. (#23987)

$75,000.00

Mr. John Fryer Master
Mr. Wm Cole Boats[n]
Mr. Fr Christian } Masters Mates
Mr. Wm Elphinstone }
of His Majestys Armd Vessel
Bounty.

Given under my hand on board His
Majestys Armd Vessel Bounty in
Matavai Bay Otaheite 1st Decem[r] 1788

Wm Bligh

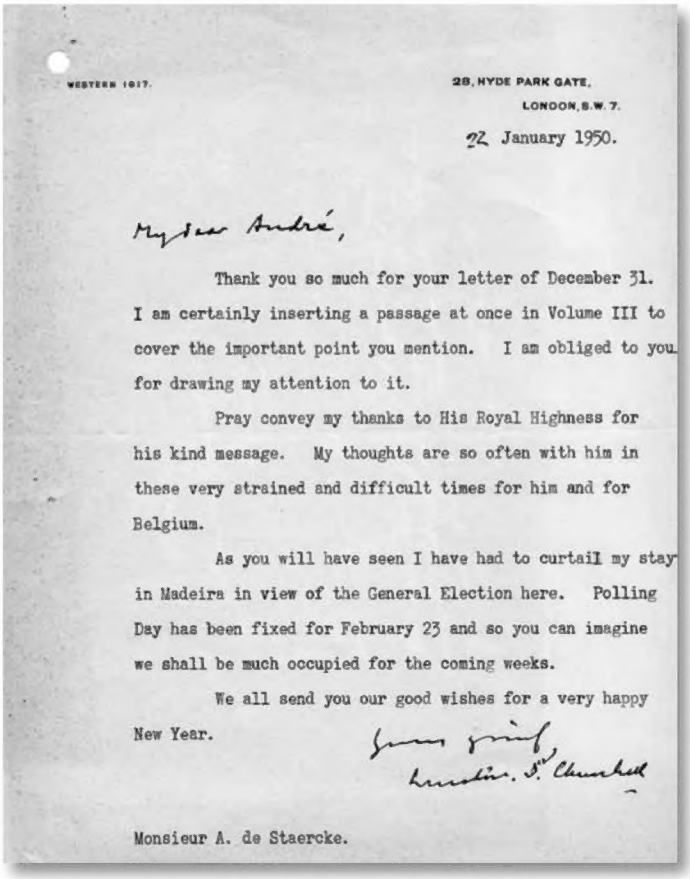
required we are ready to make Oath to the Impartiality
of our proceedings. In Witness whereof We have hereunto set
our hands on board the said Ship in Matavai Bay Otaheite
1st December 1788.

John Fryer Master
Wm Cole Boatswain
Fletc[r] Christian } Masters Mates
Wm Elphinstone }

Ent[d] p. Sh[p] 13/11 1806

To be allowed Wm Cole
RD

9. CARUSO, ENRICO. 1873-1921. Operatic tenor. **Wonderful Signed and Dated Self-Caricature**, executed in pencil on an 8 1/2 in. x 6 in. leaf of beige-tinted paper. Caruso sketches a fantastic caricature image of himself in profile while wearing a derby, and signs at the lower center in bold sweeping strokes, *"Enrico Caroso 1911"*. In fine condition. (#23655) **$495.00**



WESTERN 1017. 28, HYDE PARK GATE, LONDON, S.W. 7.

22 January 1950.

My dear André,

Thank you so much for your letter of December 31. I am certainly inserting a passage at once in Volume III to cover the important point you mention. I am obliged to you for drawing my attention to it.

Pray convey my thanks to His Royal Highness for his kind message. My thoughts are so often with him in these very strained and difficult times for him and for Belgium.

As you will have seen I have had to curtail my stay in Madeira in view of the General Election here. Polling Day has been fixed for February 23 and so you can imagine we shall be much occupied for the coming weeks.

We all send you our good wishes for a very happy New Year.

Yours sincerely,
Winston S. Churchill

Monsieur A. de Staercke.

While facing an important general election in England, Winston Churchill struggles to complete his war memoirs

10. CHURCHILL, WINSTON S. 1874-1965. British political statesman and author. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on *"28, Hyde Park Gate, London"* letterhead stationery, dated January 22, 1950. Written to André de Staercke, a contributing editor to his war memoirs, regarding the upcoming release of the third volume. (Two years later, Churchill would be awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for "his mastery of historical and biographical description as well as for brilliant oratory in defending exalted human values"). With a handwritten opening and closing, Churchill writes (in full):

"My dear André,

Thank you so much for your letter of December 31, I am certainly inserting a passage at once in Volume III to cover the important point you mention. I am obliged to you for drawing my attention to it.

Pray convey my thanks to His Royal Highness for his kind message. My thoughts are so often with him in these very strained and difficult times for him and for Belgium.

As you will have seen I have had to curtail my stay in Madeira in view of the General Election here. Polling Day has been fixed for February 25 and so you can imagine we shall be much occupied for the coming weeks.

We all send you our good wishes for a very happy New Year.

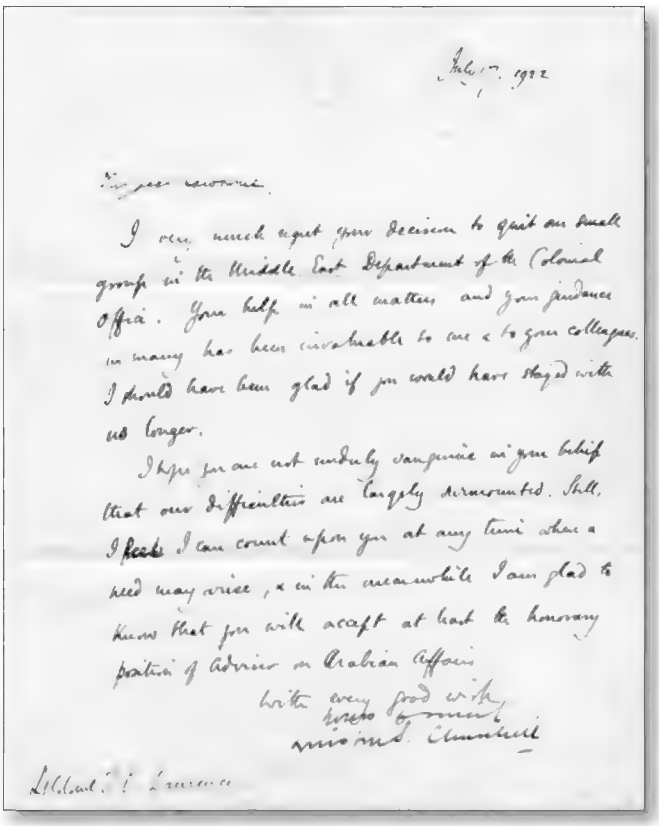
Your friend,

Winston S. Churchill"

At the time this letter was written, Europe was continuing its long struggle towards freedom after years of Nazi occupation and the ravages of war. Belgium was gearing up for a national referendum on the question of whether to allow King Leopold III to return from exile in Switzerland. Though a prisoner for much of the war, he was viewed by some Belgians as a traitor for surrendering his country unconditionally to the Germans in 1940, despite the opposition of his cabinet. To avoid tearing his country apart and to preserve the monarchy, he announced that his son, Badouin, would rule temporarily in his place, and Leopold formally abdicated the throne on July 16, 1951.

Churchill himself faced an important national election, which had just been slated for February 23, and cut short his writing trip to Madeira. He mounted a brisk campaign in the four short weeks leading up to the election, and although the British people voted to keep the Labour party in power, they could muster a majority of only six. Churchill remained Leader of the Opposition (Conservative Party).

A nice letter from the twilight of Churchill's long and illustrious career. In 1951, he was again elected Prime Minister, and served until his retirement in 1955. Original binder hole at the upper left corner and some minor stains at the edges; overall, in fine condition. (#24043) **$4,950.00**



Winston Churchill is profoundly grateful to T.E. Lawrence – better known as "Lawrence of Arabia" – for his assistance in bringing peace and self-governance to the warring states of the Middle East

11. Churchill, Winston S. Fantastic Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, on blind-stamped *"Colonial Office, Downing Street"* letterhead dated July 17, 1922. Written to the legendary **T.E. Lawrence**, immortalized in British and Middle East history as **Lawrence of Arabia**. Also includes the original transmittal envelope addressed entirely in Churchill's hand to *"Lt. Colonel T.E. Lawrence, 14 Barton St., Westminster, 8W7"*. Churchill pens (in full):

"My dear Lawrence,

I very much regret your decision to quit on our small group in the Middle East Department of the Colonial Office. Your help in all matters and your guidance in many has been invaluable to me & to your colleagues. I should have been glad if you have stayed with us longer. I hope you are not unduly sanguine in your belief that our difficulties are largely surmounted. Still, I feel I can count upon you at any time when a need may arise, & in the meanwhile I am glad to know that you will accept at least the honorary position of Adviser on Arabian Affairs.

With every good wish,

Your friend

Winston S. Churchill

Lt. Colonel T.E. Lawrence"

In December of 1920, Churchill asked Lawrence, the most respected foreign figure in the Middle East region, to join his team of Middle East advisors. It was an extremely productive and mutually agreeable association, of which Lawrence biographer B.H. Liddell Hart writes

"The happiness of their personal relations, the keenness of intellect that was common to both, and Lawrence's freedom from all personal ambition, helped to make their official relationship a partnership"

Lawrence's political foresight was key to a workable settlement in the Middle East. At the Cairo Conference, Churchill, Lawrence and the advisors of the Middle East Office installed Feisal as King of Iraq (he was shortly thereafter elected by a majority of the popular vote), and his brother given the neighboring throne of Trans-Jordan. Lawrence believed that the best possible outcome had been forged, not only for the Arabs in general, but for the Arabs who had been his comrades in war. He was convinced that the settlement had successfully freed Britain from its shortsighted ambitions of a colonial empire in the Middle East, and further secured freedom and self-determination for the Arabs in this historically hostile region. Lawrence would later write: "In Winston's 1922 settlement of the Middle East the Arabs obtained all that in my opinion they had been promised by Great Britain."

Having served 18 productive months in the Middle East Office, Lawrence here graciously bows out of his service to the government, and receives the accolades of Churchill, reluctant to let him go. Lawrence's retirement, however, was short-lived: just one month later, he stunned the nation by enlisting in the Royal Air Force.

A fantastic, full handwritten letter from Churchill with a wonderful association with Britain's most dashing war-time hero, T.E. Lawrence. In very fine condition. (#23983) **$25,000.00**

12. CHURCHILL, WINSTON S. Impressive War-date Signed Photograph, 7 1/2 in. x 10 1/2 in., black and white, tipped to a sheet of photographer's matting. This image was taken by Walter Stoneman of J. Russell & Sons, 63 Baker St., London, and bears his ink stamp on the verso. Stoneman photographed Churchill at 3 p.m. on April 1, 1941. Easily one of the finest examples we've ever encountered, this wonderful piece is signed and dated in black ink on the matting, *"Winston S. Churchill, 1943"*. In mint condition. The signature and date are impeccable. (#23978) **$7,500.00**

Headquarters flag of the 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Gulf

13. [CIVIL WAR]. UNION CAVALRY HEADQUARTERS BATTLEFLAG, used by Col. Charles Everett during the war. The flag measures 35 in. on the staff by 50 1/2 in. on the fly, and is constructed of a dark blue woolen (or wool/cotton blend) field with white cotton crossed saber insignia. Originally acquired from Everett's estate. **Charles Everett** entered the service as Captain of the 6th Massachusetts Battery, and was subsequently promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 2nd Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Mounted Infantry effective April 1, 1864 through the end of the war. Everett flew this very flag over his headquarters while in command of the 1st Brigade, Cavalry Division, Army of the Gulf in the spring of 1864. The flag has been archivally framed, and comes with a letter of authenticity from noted Civil War battleflag authority Howard Madaus. A wonderful Civil War artifact, and a handsome display piece. Original Civil War-era battleflags are quite rare, and highly prized by Civil War collectors. (#21155) **$19,500.00**

Encamped in Northern Virginia after the First Battle of Manassas, Confederate victors Beauregard and Johnston shore up their supply chains and move troops forward to face McClellan's "Grand Army"

"I believe that in a few days, with the balance of our forces, we could hold this place against any reasonable force of McClellan's Grand Army, should we determine to do so. The great point is to guard well the line of the lower Occoquan…so that [Gen. Whiting] may attack at once any force crossing the Potomac to take the Batteries. In that way he would have his left flank well protected"

14. [Civil War]. Beauregard, Pierre G.T. 1818-1893. Confederate army officer. **Exceptional Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed** *"G.T. Beauregard"*, Two pages, Quarto, dated November 15, 1861 from Centreville, Virginia. Written to **Joseph E. Johnston**. Beauregard pens (in full):

"Dear General,

I have just seen Major James who informs me that his resignation has been accepted & that he is now out of the service. He is a great loss to us, at this time especially. Could we not get him appointed Supt. or Govt. Agt of the Orange & Alexandrian R.R. from Manassa[s] & which I understand is still in a terrible state of confusion. He is willing, he tells me, to accept that position. He suggests that if flour & other provisions that could be bought in that direction, were bro't to Manassa by the Manassa Gap R. Road a double object would be attained, the Orange & Alexandria Road would be relieved of that much freight thereby permitting corn, hay &c &c (much needed here) to pass over that Road the Northern District of Va. which might at any time fall into the hands of the Enemy would thereby be able to dispose of all the flour &c which in that contingency would fall into their hands. I think it would be well to represent strongly the above facts to the War Dept. at the same time as commanding Major James has already referred to.

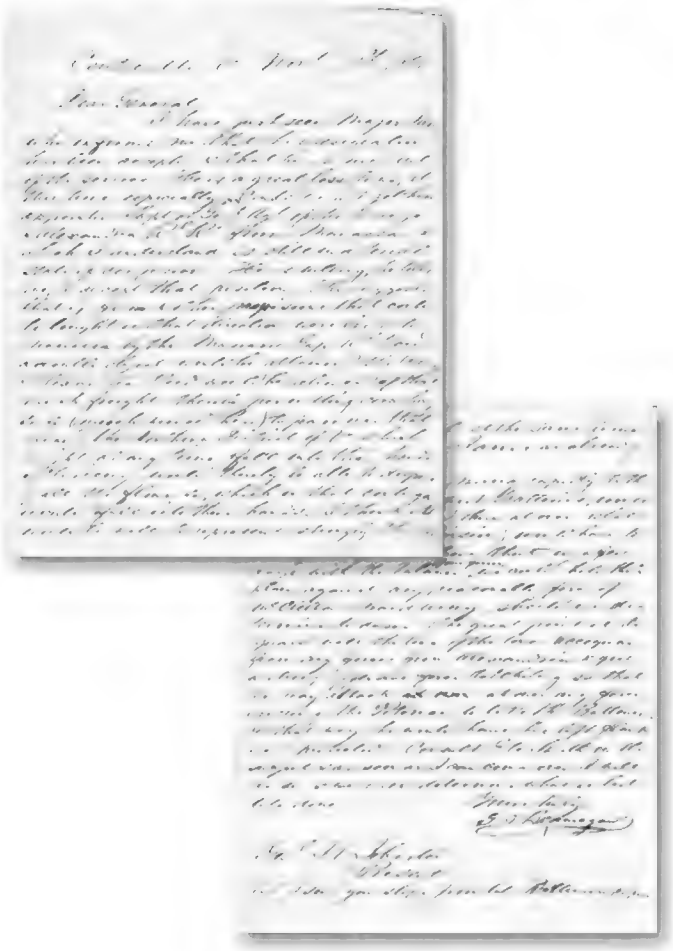
Should we enter a moving rapidly to the assistance of the Evansport Batteries, would it not be well to send there at once what Brigades (or even one Division) would have to start first? For I believe that in a few days, with the balance of our forces, we could hold this place against any reasonable force of McClellan's Grand Army, should we determine to do so. The great point is to guard well the line of the lower Occoquan from any forces from Alexandria & give a strong offensive force to Whiting, so that he may attack at once any force crossing the Potomac to take the Batteries. In that way he would have his left flank well protected. Consult G.W. Smith on the subject, & as soon as I can come over I will do so & we will determine what is best to be done.

Yours truly,
G.T. Beauregard.

Gen. J.E. Johnston
Present

P.S. I send you slips from Col. Patterson's papers."

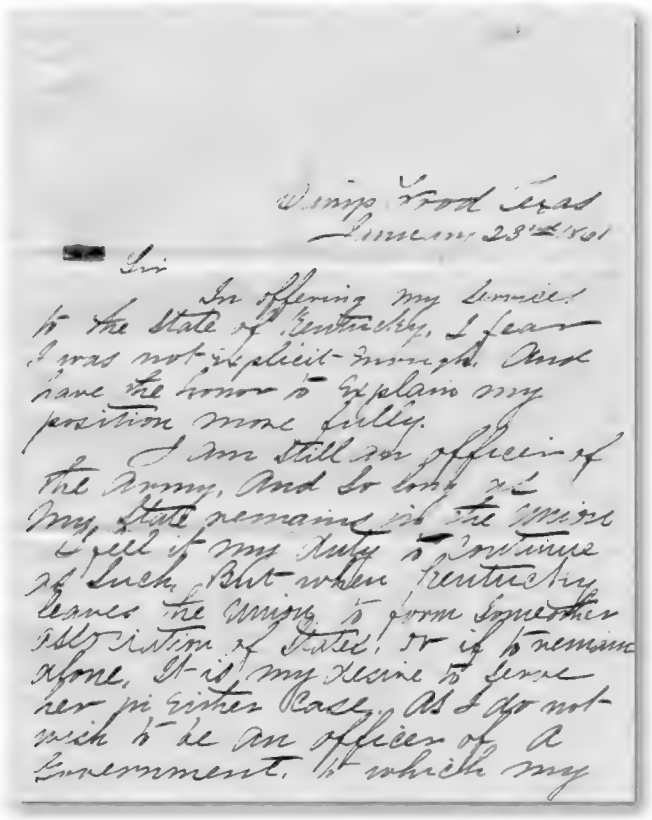
Now encamped at Centreville, Virginia – scarcely 25 miles southwest of Washington – the Confederate victors of Bull Run spent the first part of the Fall of 1861 re-tooling and concentrating their forces in preparation for an all-out assault on the capital.



Three months after the South's victory on the first major battlefield of the war, Johnston and Beauregard, the Confederate generals who commanded at Manassas, discuss the movement of troops in Northern Virginia. From the war's outset, it was clear that the land between Richmond, Virginia and Washington, D.C. would be hotly contested as the opposing armies sought to threaten their enemy's seat of government. Hoping to defend all possible routes of Union advance, Jefferson Davis placed armies close to Washington along the vital Manassas Railroad and at the head of the Shenandoah Valley near Harper's Ferry commanded by Beauregard and Johnston respectively. When a large Union army under the command of Gen. Irwin McDowell advanced from the northern capital towards Manassas Junction, Johnston hurriedly directed his army to aid Beauregard. The arrival of Johnston's troops on July 21, 1861 at Manassas thwarted what initially appeared to be a Union victory and sent the demoralized Yankee soldiers limping back to Washington.

Although Johnston and Beauregard worked well together during the first fall of the war, Beauregard was subsequently sent to the western theater as he had grown restless in his subordinate position. Johnston led the Confederate Army which parried the Union advance against Richmond, but the serious wound he received at the Battle of Seven Pines forced his replacement by Robert E. Lee. Johnston subsequently commanded in Georgia and the Carolinas during Sherman's operation of 1864 and 1865.

An excellent Confederate letter from early in the war, when hopes for ultimate success were at their highest. (#24002) **$5,950.00**



Camp Wood Texas
January 23rd 1861

Sir

In offering my Services to the State of Kentucky, I fear I was not explicit enough. And have the honor to explain my position more fully.

I am still an officer of the Army, And so long as my State remains in the Union I feel it my duty to continue as such. But when Kentucky leaves the Union to form some other Association of States, or if it remain alone, it is my desire to serve her in either case. As I do not wish to be an Officer of a Government, to which my native State must of necessity be regarded as a foreign power.

So whenever Kentucky leaves the Union, I shall, with the greatest pleasure obey any call from the Governor of said State.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your obt Svt
John B. Hood
1st Lt. 2d U.S. Cavalry

To
Hon B Magoffin
Governor of Kentucky
Frankfort
Ky

As the Southern states begin to secede, John Bell Hood offers his military services to the governor of his native state of Kentucky, which he believed would soon join the Rebellion

"So whenever Kentucky leaves the Union, I shall, with the greatest pleasure obey any call from the Governor"

15. [Civil War]. Hood, John Bell. 1831-1879. Confederate army officer. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on light blue stationery, dated January 23, 1861 from Camp Wood, Texas. Written to Kentucky governor Beriah Magoffin. Hood pens (in full):

"Sir

In offering my Services to the State of Kentucky, I fear I was not explicit enough. And have the honor to explain my position more fully.

I am still an officer of the Army, and so long as my State remains in the Union, I feel it my duty to continue as such. But when Kentucky leaves the Union to form some other Association of States, or if it remain alone, it is my desire to serve her in either case. As I do not wish to be an Officer of a government, to which my native State must of necessity be regarded as a foreign power.

So whenever Kentucky leaves the Union, I shall, with the greatest pleasure obey any call from the Governor of said state.

I am Sir
Very Respectfully
Your obt Svt
John B. Hood"

In this historically significant letter, Hood responds to the recent secession movement that was igniting the South, and offers his military services to his home state of Kentucky. After a difficult four years at West Point where he earned 196 demerits and ranked 44th out of 52 cadets in his class, Hood graduated in 1853 as a second lieutenant in the 4th Infantry Regiment. After Lincoln's election and the secession of South Carolina, the Kentuckian believed that warfare was imminent and felt certain that his native state would joint the South.

After Texas seceded from the Union and David Twiggs surrendered federal property in the state of the Confederacy in February, the 2nd U.S. Cavalry was ordered north, but Hood departed from its ranks before the regiment reached its final destination. When his home state of Kentucky did not secede after the fall of Fort Sumter, Hood submitted his resignation from the U.S. Army and offered his military services to his adopted state of Texas. Earning the reputation as a hard fighter at the head of the Texas Brigade and ultimately a division of the Army of Northern Virginia, Hood was chosen to replace General Joseph Johnston, whose army faced William T. Sherman's outside of Atlanta. Lee, who was very familiar with Hood's leadership qualities, had warned of his aggressive style, commenting that he was "all lion with none of the fox".

An exceptional letter from this soon-to-be Confederate officer. In fine condition. (#24082) **$29,500.00**

Admiral David Porter raves about Dahlgren's new rifled howitzer:

"I have just been practicing with one of your little brass rifled brass Howitzers, and it has given me a disgust for all other kinds of guns… I have come to the conclusion that a small steamer armed with a 24 pounder rifled gun would whip this entire squadron – does not this instruct us to make rifled cannon the chief armament of our ships? And I think every ship that goes to sea should have two or more put on board of her"

16. [Civil War]. Porter, David D. 1813-1891. American naval officer. **Rare Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, dated May 22, 1861 from the "[USS] *Powhatan off Pensacola* [FL]". Written to John A. Dahlgren, a navy man who spent the majority of his war service as chief of the Ordnance Department. Porter pens (in full):

"Dear Dahlgren:

I have just been practicing with one of your little brass rifled brass Howitzers, and it has given me a disgust for all other kinds of guns. I commenced the morning exercises with the XI inch, trying to find out the most it was capable of doing. With 15 pounds of powder and loaded with shell at 13 degrees elevation I got only 3320 yards, but on everything the cartridges I found them 10 oz short, and the powder much caked; it evidently had been put away damp, the Brooklyn and Sabine both fired at the target, but failed to reach it by a good distance, the Sabine did at last put a solid shot over it about 100 yards only one of our shot (or shell) went over it and that was the last one – I then tried the rifled gun with one pound of powder the shot ranged 600 yards beyond the target making 3920 yards – finding the range so good, I fired at the target not expecting to hit it of course. The shot all fell close to it and would have hit the hull of a sloop of war every time. I have come to the conclusion that a small steamer armed with a 24 pounder rifled gun would whip this entire squadron – does not this instruct us to make rifled cannon the chief armament of our ships? And I think every ship that goes to sea should have two or more put on board of her – as to the little pop guns of 32 pounders I would make them a present to the Secessionists – as concerns boat guns I would have them all rifled and if you could only add the Boarman fire we would then be perfect. I give you the result of my experience which without doubt is not new to you, but as you hold a position where you can in a measure regulate the armament of ships, I hope you won't let us get thrashed for want of rifled guns.

The way I got the rifled gun was this – you sent it out for Col Brown, he did not want it and I seized on to it and intend to keep it. They would give a thousand dollars for a rifled 24 pounder at Fort Pickens at this moment. We are having a dull time here keeping up a kid of a Blockade, the opposite army threaten to attack tomorrow which I think rather doubtful, they have put it off too long, Pickens is too many for them when backed by the Navy hoping to hear soon that you are in the Bureau of Ordnance.

I remain yours truly
David D. Porter"

Dahlgren was responsible for the invention of three types of ordnance used by the U.S. Navy during the Civil War: bronze boat howitzers and rifles, iron smoothbore guns, and iron rifles. Dahlgren's boat howitzers and rifles were the result of the U.S. Navy's experiences in the Mexican War, where much of the service involved patrol work on inland rivers and close-in shore. The bronze pieces were designed with a number of variations in 12 and 24 pounder size and were intended for use on launches and in amphibious assaults. Most U.S. naval vessels during the Civil War had these bronze guns aboard, and they proved particularly useful in the river operations of the Western theater and in actions on inland sounds and waterways.

In the opening weeks of the war, some of Dahlgren's new cannon had already started to make their way into the Federal arsenal, as the more progressive commanders were very eager to try new guns and other technologies.

A fantastic Civil War-date communiqué from April 1861, in which Admiral David Porter writes effusively about Dahlgren's new rifled howitzer, which Porter somehow wrested from the Army to test on his warships. In near mint condition, with exceptionally bright text and signature. *This is the very first war-date ALS of Porter we've ever encountered.* (#24085) **$9,500.00**

Campaigning for promotion to lieutenant general, J.E.B. Stuart quotes a glowing report he had recently made for his heroic subordinate cavalryman, John S. Mosby

"While self consciousness of having done his duty will is the patriot-soldier's best reward, yet the evidence of the appreciation of his country, is a powerful incentive to renewed effort, which should not be overlooked nor undervalued by those who have risen to the highest point of military and civic eminence – that evidence is promotion"

17. [CIVIL WAR]. STUART, JAMES EWELL BROWN "JEB". 1833-1864. American Confederate Army officer. **Superb Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed Twice** *"J.E.B. Stuart"* and *"J.E.B."*, Four pages, Octavo, dated February 10, 1864 from *"Hd Qrs Cav. Corps A.N.V."* Written to an unidentified member of the Confederate Congress. Stuart pens (in full):

"Dear Col:

Since I heard from you, we have had a little stir here, and you have lost Col Wilcox [**John A. Wilcox**, representative from Texas, died Feb. 7, 1864]. *I was deeply pained to heard it. His loss to his state, to the country & to the House can not be easily supplied. I see the House is hard at work, so am I. My reports are all up nearly to completion. Genl Lee's Pennsylvania* [Gettysburg] *report went in some time ago & mine with it. I have been so fortunate as to hold a command, properly belonging to a higher grade, I have escaped Providentially, being hurt, and as one consequence have not been promoted. When I lose my head however I hope to be promoted. Apropo of this subject of promotion I will quote part of what I endorsed on Mosby's last report of his operations – 'While self consciousness of having done his duty will is the patriot-soldier's best reward, yet the evidence of the appreciation of his country, is a powerful incentive to renewed effort, which should not be overlooked nor undervalued by those who have risen to the highest point of military and civic eminence – that evidence is promotion'. That Col is the true doctrine. It is not always practicable to promote the deserving; but when it is practicable it ought to be awarded graciously. A military man without aspirations is like a vessel without sail – a compass without the needle. It is farcical to say it is impracticable to make me Lieut. Gen'l. to command Cavalryfor it is a Corps by military definition as beforeyet I admit, being a small one it can be declined just as on any other quibble.*

If it is decided never to give a Lt. General to the Cavalry, it is perhaps better that I should know it at once. My age is urged by the interested, as a reason for my not being promoted, but let it not be forgotten that I am with one exception the oldest (in rank) Major Gen'l. on duty in either army. I talk to you Col. just the reflections that rise in my own mind, as to a friend who will not misconstrue what I write, but listen to the story with patience if not approval. Of course what I write on such subjects is private. What has become of Ross, Vizitelly and Lawley? Have all, or none gone? I fear there is not much hope for legislation for the Cavalry this session. Please propose a separate bill allowing a Qr. Mr & a Com to each army corps or Division with the rank pay or of major and repeal so much of law abolishing Regtl Comy as applies to Comys of Cav regts. These two are of very great importance. They will in no way interfere with the fate of the Staff bill. Be sure to report here as soon as Congress adjourns & let me reinvest you in your robes of honor (Coon). The turkey (Gen Stuart) was brought safely through the lines from Mrs. Coons & a superb gobbler he was too.

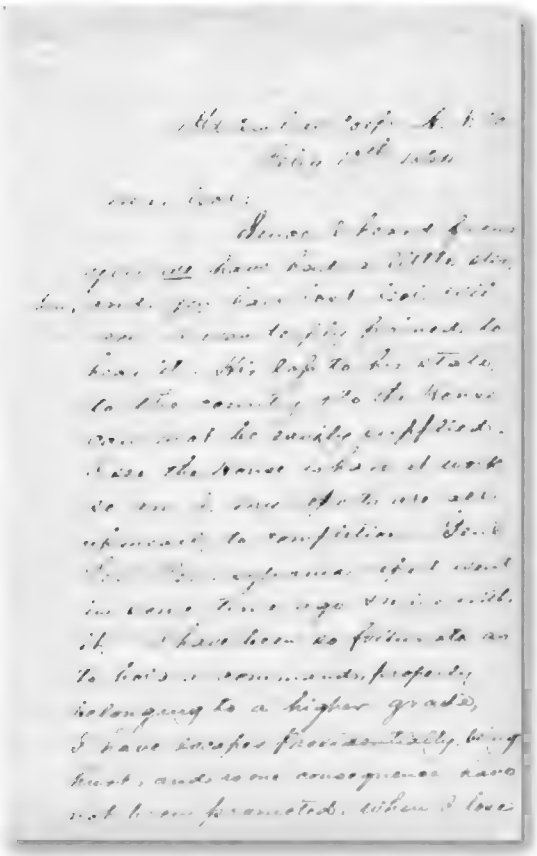
Your sincere friend
J.E.B. Stuart

PS. I sent the letters recommending you & Curry Mil Courts. Fitz Lee is in Richmond. J.E.B."

It is interesting to note that Stuart ascribes the tardiness in his promotion to the fact that he had not yet been injured in battle: *"I have escaped Providentially, being hurt, and as one consequence have not been promoted. When I lose my head however I hope to be promoted."* In fact, during his entire military career, he had never been injured, even slightly. This statement from Stuart seems in part an omen, as just three months later he was killed in action at the Battle of Yellow Tavern on May 12, 1864.

Stuart continued to campaign for his promotion to Lieutenant General throughout the Spring of 1864. Though cavalry corps were a major part of military operations during the Civil War – indeed, Robert E. Lee called J.E.B. Stuart the "eyes and ears" of his army – deep-seated bias existed between the horsemen and the infantry commanders, the latter believing that the cavalry could not win a battle in and of itself. Stuart, the most brilliant cavalryman in American history, did more to change this perception among the military elite than did any other commander, and laid the foundation for the Army's effective use of cavalry for the next 40 years.

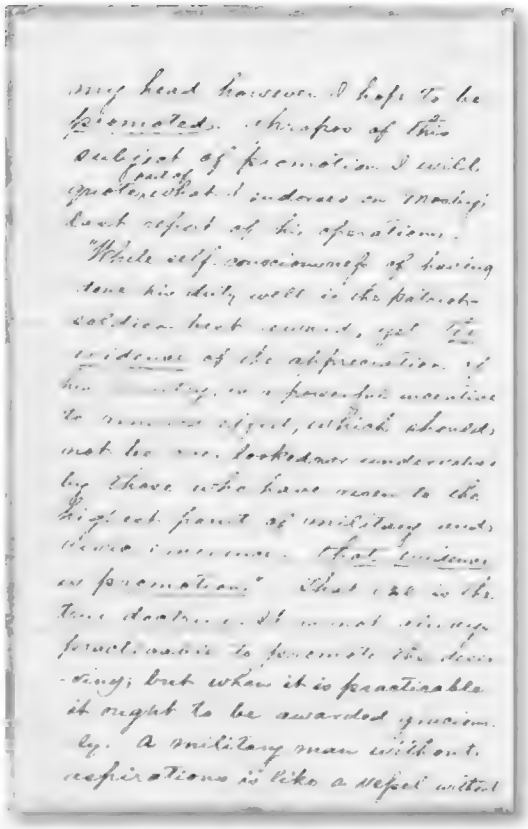
An exceptional war-date letter, penned just three months before his untimely death, in which he mentions the Gettysburg Campaign as well as his flamboyant subordinate, John S. Mosby. In fine condition. (#23918) **$39,500.00**



Hd Qrs in the Field A. P. V.
Nov 18th 1864

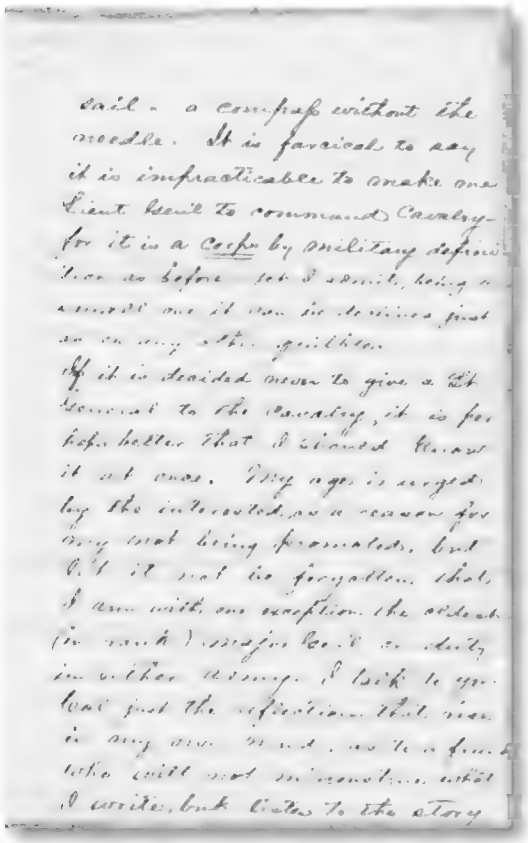
My dear Col:

Since I heard from you we have had a little skirmishing, but you have not lost much. I will not write to fill [illegible] to hear it. My hope to be able to the country & to the House was not be quite realized. I see the House is here at work so am I, but I am not able to be up much to confinement. Gen. [illegible] of mine that went in same time ago & is still ill. I have been so fortunate as to have a command properly belonging to a higher grade, I have escaped fredericksburg, being sent, and in consequence have not been promoted. When I lose



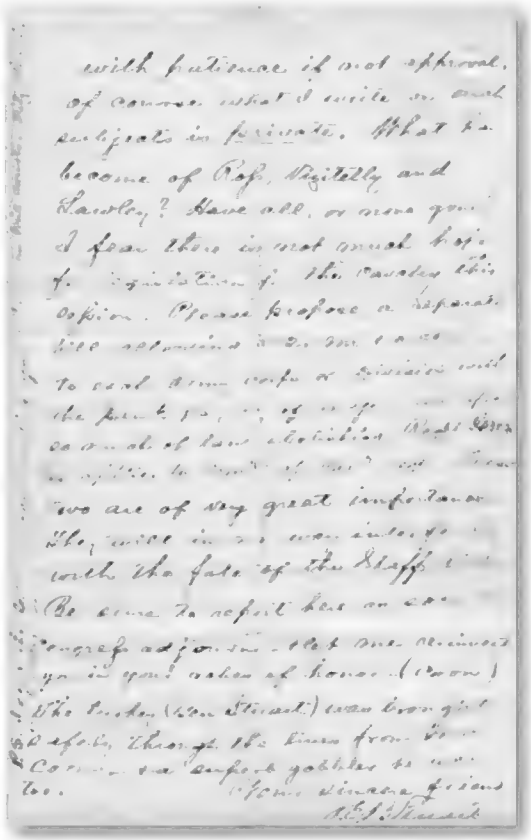
my head however I hope to be promoted. As a part of this subject of promotion I will quote what I endorse on making last report of the operations.

"While self consciousness of having done his duty well in the patriotic soldier best reward, yet the wisdom of the appreciation of his [illegible] by a powerful incentive to new exertion, which should not be overlooked or underestimated by those who have means to the highest point of military usefulness. That [illegible] promotion." That can be the true doctrine. It would always prevent unfit to promote the deserving; but when it is practicable it ought to be awarded generously. A military man without aspirations is like a vessel without



sail - a compass without the needle. It is farcical to say it is impracticable to make one Lieut. Genl to command Cavalry - for it is a Corps by military definition as before. Let I admit, being a General one it can be done just as in any other position.

If it is decided never to give a Lt Genl to the Cavalry, it is for hope better that I should know it at once. My age is urged by the interested as a reason for my not being promoted, but I trust it not be forgotten that I am with one exception the oldest (in rank) major Genl in the army in either wing. I ask to you that just the reflections that rise in any one mind, as to a friend who will not misconstrue what I write, but listen to the story



with patience if not approval. Of course what I write as such subjects in private. What is become of Rosecrans, Pleasonton and Sawley? Have all, or more you I fear there is not much hope of [illegible] the Cavalry this session. Please propose a separate bill reducing it to one [illegible] to send them corps or divisions until the [illegible] of the [illegible] could be made of how [illegible] two are of very great importance. The [illegible] in no way [illegible] with the fate of the Army [illegible]

Be sure to report here as [illegible] Congress adjourns. Not one moment you in your power of honor (Crook) The Indian (Gen Stuart) was brought safely through the lines from [illegible] Comm[illegible] Carpet gobblers to [illegible] too.

Yours sincere friend
R. B. Hayes

Col. Robert G. Shaw, soon to command the 54th Massachusetts, the very first regiment of African-American soldiers, reflects on the horrors of Antietam just days after the battle

18. [CIVIL WAR]. SHAW, ROBERT GOULD. 1837-1863. American army officer. **Exceedingly Rare Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated September 22, 1862 from Sandy Hook, Maryland. Written to *"Professor Rogers, Lunenburg, Mass."*, with original transmittal envelope on Second Massachusetts regimental stationery. Shaw pens (in full):

"Dear Sir

Will you please to let me know from time to time what you hear from Jim. I am anxious to know whether he is getting along well.

A rumour has just reached us that Capt. Quincy had been heard from. Did you know it?

We had a terrible battle last week. May we soon see the last of them and of the war. You can hardly imagine the horror of that battle field the following day.

Excuse my hast & believe me

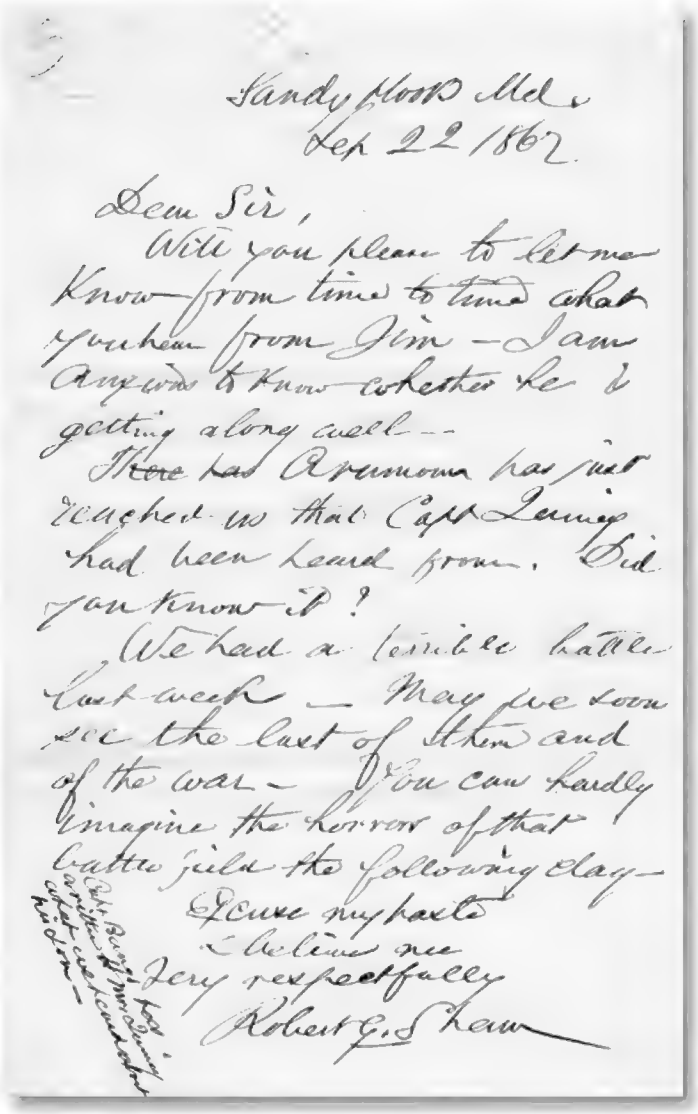
Very respectfully,

Robert G. Shaw

Capt. Bangs has written to Mr. Quincy what we hard about his son."

Shortly after Antietam, Massachusetts governor John Andrew chose Shaw to lead the 54th Massachusetts, a regiment of black troops. Fighting racism of Union soldiers and bureaucrats as well as the Rebels, Col. Shaw honed the 54th's recruits into a potent fighting force. Their valor was never more evident than in a near suicidal assault on Fort Wagner, in Charleston Harbor, in 1863. Shaw, along with many of his men, lost his life in the attack. When his family tried to get his body back, the Rebel commander contemptuously advised that "We have buried him with his niggers" in a mass grave. What the Southerners saw as the ultimate indignity, Shaw's father turned into an honor: "We hold that a soldier's most appropriate burial-place is on the field where he has fallen."

In excellent condition with a handsome signature. War-date letters of Shaw are extremely rare, and this is the first war-date ALS of Shaw we've seen in all our years of collecting. (#24086) **$15,000.00**


Sandy Hook Md
Sept 22 1862

Dear Sir,

Will you please to let me know from time to time what you hear from Jim — I am anxious to know whether he is getting along well —

A rumour has just reached us that Capt Quincy had been heard from. Did you know it?

We had a terrible battle last week — May we soon see the last of them and of the war — You can hardly imagine the horror of that battle field the following day —

Excuse my haste & believe me

Very respectfully

Robert G. Shaw

Handsome Matthew Brady Carte-de-Visite of General Abner Doubleday signed twice

19. [Civil War]. Doubleday, Abner. 1819-1893. American general. He is also credited with the invention of baseball in 1839 at Cooperstown, New York, where he became known as an organizer of team ball games. **Superb Carte-de-Visite Signed Twice**, the image approximately 2 ¼ in. x 3 in., affixed to a 2 3/8 in. x 3 3/4 in. card, printed *"Brady Washington"* — famed Civil War photographer **Matthew Brady** (1823-1896). Signed at both the lower margin and on the verso, *"A. Doubleday Maj. Genl Vol."* Trimmed corners; otherwise, in fine condition. Accompanied with a First Day Cover commemorating the Baseball Centennial in 1939. (#24190) **$3,500.00**

Just days after the war's end, Col. Edgar M. Gregory writes of the victory at Appomattox, and the mood of the regiment after hearing of Lincoln's assassination

20. [Civil War]. Gregory, Edgar M. U.S. army officer, a colonel in command of the 91st Pennsylvania Infantry. Rose to the rank of brevet major general. **Exceptional Civil War Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Octavo, dated April 18, 1865, in pencil, written *"near Birks Station on Danville Rail Road"* [Virginia].

"My dear Son

Your kind letter of the 12th Recd. We are lying quiet here to day somewhat tired and worn having had 21 days of the most active campaign known in the history of the world. Our success has been complete some days marching through mud and mire 25 miles some 30 miles a day. Lees Army as I understand had when we commenced 65,000 muskets about 200 cannon with them independent of their works. The cavalry force I do not exactly know. But Lee said he issued rations at Richmond & Petersburg when He started for 100,000 men. We have had some hard fighting and wit the exception of Gravely Run Our corps have whipped every thing before us in connection with Sheridan and His brave men who have done well at Gravelly Runn the 2 & 3 divisions got badly handled and driven back our divn came in and we bounced them finely taking back all ground gained by the rebels and drove them back 3/4 of a mile beyond where they had driven the 2 & 3 Div to their main works thus thrusting out of their gains during the morning at 5 forks we had a terrible fight a reglar tup but triumphed. This victory unlocked Petersburg & Richmond. The surrender of Lees army was splendid. I will not attempt to describe the fight and the surrender. Our 1st Division was in the fight direct in front. We were in 2 lines of battle in ten minutes after we reached the ground the flag of truce came in our front. Well I cannot write more now. Love to Ida & the dear children and all at home. Recd Sis letter of the 11th. Will try to answer tomorrow. The death of Mr. Lincoln is greatly felt by the army. The feeling is deep among all. Love to laymen & friends.

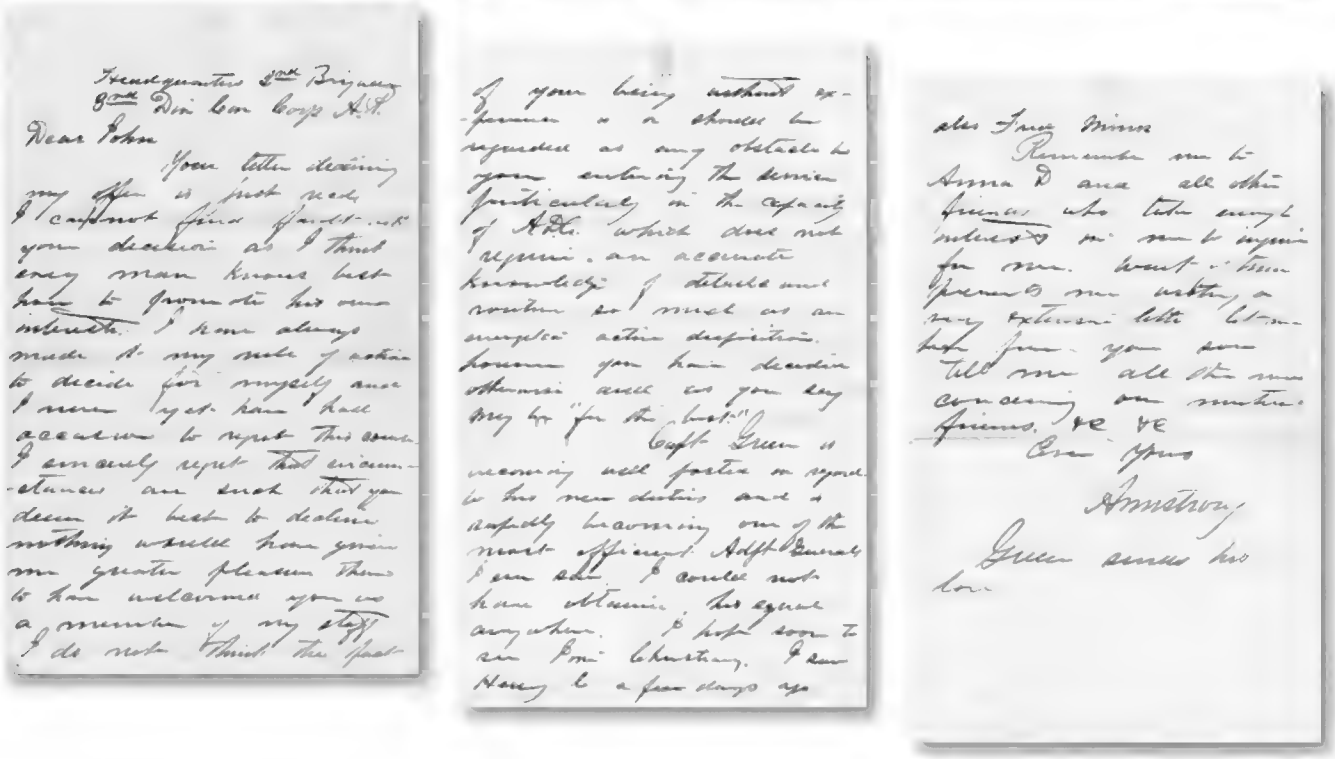
Affectionately
Your father

E.M. Gregory

My brigade is fine and have done their whole duty at every point men and officers doing nobly with but few exceptions no men flinching obeying orders under trying circumstances to the letter."

A fantastic letter discussing the victory at Appomattox and the tragedy of Lincoln's death, all of which occurred within just days of this letter. In fine condition. (#24081) **$2,950.00**

21. CUSTER, GEORGE A. 1839-1876. American army officer. **Fantastic Civil War-date Cabinet Photograph Signed**, 4 1/4 in. x 6 7/8 in., sepia-tone. This image shows the intrepid cavalryman mounted on his horse, taken at Gen. Alfred Pleasonton's headquarters at Falmount, Virginia, during the first week of June, 1863. Boldly signed with sentiment in the lower margin, *"Truly yours, G.A. Custer, A.D.C.* [aide de camp]*"*. This image was most certainly signed during this month (June 1863), as on the 26th, he received word that he had been promoted to the rank of brigadier general, becoming the youngest general in the army. At the startlingly young age of 24, Custer was known as the "Boy General". Incidentally, the horse on which Custer is shown was shot out from beneath him just four weeks after this photograph was taken, when on July 2nd (the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg), Custer charged the Confederate cavalry at Hunterstown, Pennsylvania, losing 32 of his men in this one brief engagement (he was later cited for gallantry). Some soiling; overall, in very good condition. Custer signed photographs are quite rare; this one, dating from perhaps the most precipitous time in his military career – on the eve of his appointment to brigadier general during his spectacular rise through the ranks – is especially desirable. (#24071) **$25,000.00**



"I trust every man knows best how to promote his own interest"

During the Civil War, George Custer reveals the fatal flaws in his character that would lead to his early death at the Battle of the Little Big Horn

Newly-appointed brigadier general George Armstrong Custer – himself an inexperienced officer with more ambition than ability – is discouraged to hear that a friend from home has declined a position on his staff as aide-de-camp, a post Custer had recently held under Alfred Pleasonton, remarking that it *"does not require an accurate knowledge of details and routine, so much as an energetic active disposition"*

22. Custer, George A. Rare Civil War-date Autograph Letter Signed *"Armstrong"*, Three pages, Octavo, from *"Headquarters 2nd Brigade, 3rd Div Cav Corp A.P."* Written to John Bulkley of Monroe, Michigan, most likely during the Summer of 1863, after Custer had been promoted to Brigadier General of Volunteers – the youngest general in the army. Seeking to fill positions on his staff, Custer pens (in full):

"Dear John

Your letter declining my offer is just made & cannot find fault with your decision as I trust every man knows best how to promote his own interest. I have always made it my rule of action to decide for my self and I never yet have had occasion to regret this counsel. I sincerely regret that circumstances are such that you deem it best to decline, nothing would have given me greater pleasure than to have welcomed you as a member of my staff I do not think the fact of your being without experience is or should be regarded as any obstacle to your entering the service particularly in the capacity of A.D.C. which does not require an accurate knowledge of details and routine, so much as an energetic active disposition. However you have decided otherwise and as you say may be 'for the best.'

Capt Green is becoming well posted in regard to his new duties and is rapidly becoming one of the most efficient Adjt Generals I ever saw. I could not have obtained his equal anywhere. I hope soon to see Jim Christiancy. I saw Henry C a few days ago also Fred Morris.

Remember me to Anna D and all other friends who take enough interest in me & inquire for me. Want of time prevents me writing a very extensive letter, let me hear from you soon. Tell me all the news concerning our mutual friends &c &c.

Ever yours

Armstrong

Green sends his love"

As Captain of Volunteers, Custer served as an aide to General George McClellan in the Peninsular Campaign (March - July, 1862). After his gallant conduct at Aldie (June 16, 1863), Major General Alfred Pleasonton, commander of the newly formed Cavalry Corps (and the commander of all the cavalry at Gettysburg), saw in Custer the makings of a cavalry leader, and recommended him for a Brigadier Generalship. Custer was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers (June 29, 1863) at the age of 23 (he was the youngest general in the Civil War), and was assigned to the 2nd Brigade, in General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick's 3rd Division.

This letter is quite compelling, in that Custer very candidly reveals all of the self-serving arrogance and egotism that would contribute to his demise at the Battle of the Little Big Horn some thirteen years later, especially his stunning admission that ***"every man knows best how to promote his own interest"***.

A remarkable handwritten letter from one of the most famous – some would say infamous – military leaders in U.S. history, penned at a crucial turning point in his career. In fine condition. (#24046) **$25,000.00**

April 7,1954

Warner Bros.Pictures,Inc.
321 West 44th St.
New York 36 N.Y.

Gentlemen:

This is to acknowledge that I have received from you this day the sum of Seven Hundred ($700.00) Dollars as a loan and I have given you my promissory notes under which I am required to repay you said sum as follows: $100.00 on May 19,1954, $100.00 on May 26,1954, $100.00 on June 2,1954, $100.00 on June 9,1954, $100.00 on June 16,1954, $100.00 on June 23,1954 and $100.00 on June 30,1954.

You are hereby authorized to deduct said sums from my weekly compensation in each of the respective seven (7) weeks that each of the aforesaid dates fall. In the event that I am not allowed to continue to render my services in the role of "Cal" in the motion picture tentatively entitled "EAST OF EDEN" and you are required to compensate me for the minimum ten (10) weeks of employment referred to in paragraph 4A of our agreement dated April 7,1954, you are hereby authorized to deduct from such payment any sums due and unpaid under the aforesaid promissory notes and loan.

This is to acknowledge that I have received first-class transportation to Los Angeles, California, in

-2-

accordance with paragraph 30 of the aforesaid agreement between you and myself and such transportation has been given me in connection with the rendition of my services in the role of "Cal" in the motion picture tentatively entitled "EAST OF EDEN" and in the event of my incapacity or default in appearing to render my services in the aforesaid motion picture, I agree to repay to you, upon your demand, the cost of such first-class transportation.

Very truly yours,

JAMES DEAN

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

To Mr. F. E. Witt — Date April 9, 1954

From Mr. E. J. Obringer — Subject JAMES DEAN

We have entered into an employment contract with JAMES DEAN for his services in the role of "Cal" in "EAST OF EDEN" -- with options for additional pictures. I am enclosing herewith a letter and seven promissory notes signed by Mr. Dean, each dated April 7, 1954, relating to a loan in the amount of $700 made to him by us and which we are to recoup from his weekly compensation in connection with "EAST OF EDEN", as set forth in said letter.

For your information and guidance.

H. J. OBRINGER

HM
Encl.

VERBAL MESSAGES CAUSE MISUNDERSTANDING AND DELAYS

James Dean stars as "Cal" in *East of Eden*

23. DEAN, JAMES. 1931-1955. American actor. **Rare Typed Legal Agreement Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated April 7, 1954. Written to the executives at Warner Brothers, concerning an advance on his salary for *East of Eden*. The document acknowledges his receipt of $700 and sets forth a payment schedule to be completed by June 30th, to be taken from his paycheck for *"rendition of my services in the role of 'Cal' in the motion pictures tentatively entitled 'East of Eden'"*. Signed boldly at the close, *"James Dean"* in black ink. Accompanied with an inter-office memo dated April 9, 1954, concerning the agreement. In one of his most memorable roles, James Dean plays the "bad" brother who struggles to win the affection of his father (Raymond Massey) from the "good" brother, Aron (Richard Davalos) in this Elia Kazan adaptation of the Steinbeck classic. Dean was posthumously nominated by the Academy for Best Actor for his work on this film. In fine condition. (#24110) **$12,500.00**

Charles Dickens grapples with literary piracy on his first trip to America

24. Dickens, Charles. Archive of Eight Autograph Letters Signed, each written to his American publishers, the firm of Carey, Lea and Blanchard of Philadelphia. The letters date from 1837 to 1842, and vary in length from one to three pages, each with his **Bold Signature** and **Ornate Paraph**, finished with his distinctive flourish.

The following eight letters of Charles Dickens were written over the course of five years to his American publishers, Carey, Lea and Blanchard of Philadelphia. Covering these early years of his literary career, Dickens discusses some of his most important works, including *Barnaby Rudge*, *Oliver Twist*, *The Pickwick Papers* and *Nicholas Nickelby*, and their publication. Fascinated with America, Dickens planned a tour of the New World in 1842, and many of these letters were written to Carey, Lea and Blanchard from various points within the United States, attempting to arrange a face-to-face meeting. Most importantly, the letters show his increasing concern with copyright violations, which plagued virtually all 19th century novelists in the absence of strong international copyright laws. It was during his trip to America in 1842 that Dickens became somewhat consumed with the problem and its fleeting solutions, and many of his public speaking engagements in the U.S. devolved into angry rants about literary piracy, much to the stunned surprise of his assembled admirers, who had hoped he would be reading gently from his novels!

The next pages will feature each letter along with a brief description and a full transcription of Dickens' sometimes erratic scrawl.

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated October 26, 1837. Written to *"Messrs. Carey and Co."* – Carey, Lea and Blanchard, his American publishers. Also includes the original overleaf addressed entirely in Dickens' hand, with his Bold Signature in the return at the lower left corner (slightly blotted). In this letter, young Charles Dickens gives an update on his works-in-progress, *Barnaby Rudge* and *Oliver Twist*, and is pleased to hear that *The Pickwick Papers* is enjoying immense popularity in America. Dickens pens (in full):

"Gentlemen.

I owe you an apology for not having returned an earlier reply to your obliging letter. I was not in London when it arrived, and have been so much engaged since my return that for a short time it escaped my recollection.

I need scarcely say that it affords me great pleasure to hear of the popularity of the Pickwick Papers in America – a country in which in common with most Englishmen I take a high interest, and with which I hope one day to become better acquainted.

I should not feel, under the circumstances, quite at ease in drawing upon you for the amount you so liberally request me to consider you my debtors in; but I shall have very great pleasure in receiving from you an American copy of the Work, which – coupled with your very handsome letter – I shall consider a sufficient acknowledgment of the American sale.

The novel, Barnaby Rudge of which you speak will not be published until late in the autumn of next year. Oliver Twist will appear in June next. I shall be very happy to enter into any arrangement with you for the transmission of early proofs of the latter book, if I should hear form you that you consider it desirable.

I am Gentlemen

Very faithfully yours, Charles Dickens"

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Octavo, dated July 18, 1838, to Carey, Lea and Blanchard. In this letter, Dickens is pleased with the success of *The Pickwick Papers* in America, while he continues to work on *Nicholas Nickelby*. In full:

"Gentlemen

I take the opportunity of my friend Mr. Thompson [T.J. Thompson, a very close friend of Dickens] *leaving England on a voyage of discovery to the New World, to thank you most cordially for your box of books, and also for your acknowledgment of the popularity of the Pickwick papers in America, which (both the acknowledgment and the popularity, and especially the last) affords me the greatest delight and satisfaction.*

I have never seen your agent Mr. Miller upon the subject of Nicholas Nickleby, but if I had I should have been unable to have sent you early proofs of any number that has yet appeared, as I have been rather behind-hand than in advance and have only completed each number a day or two before its publication.

I shall be glad to hear that Nicholas is in favor with your American friends (whom I long to see) and if you can point out to me any means by which, either in this case or any other, I can give you a preference or serve your interests, believe me that I shall be most willing and prompt to do so.

I am, Gentlemen

Faithfully yours, Charles Dickens"

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated November 23, 1841, to Lea and Blanchard. Full of excitement, Dickens plans to finally meet his American publishers during his first trip to the New World. In full:

"Dear Sirs

I have had the pleasure of receiving your welcome letter of the thirtieth of last month – and thank you cordially for its obliging tenor.

I shall only be six months in America altogether; and my present purpose is to land at Boston: go from thence to New York; and thence into the South. Of course I shall visit Philadelphia at some time or other in the half year; and when I do, I shall not fail to see you immediately. It is scarcely possible until one is on your side of the Atlantic, to be at all certain as to dates and seasons, but as soon as I arrive, and have shaped my course minutely, I will write you again.

In the meanwhile, accept my thanks for your polite attention; and the assurance that I am

Dear Sirs

Faithfully yours, Charles Dickens"

Just a month shy of his 30th birthday, Dickens sailed from Liverpool on January 3, 1842 to see the sights and sounds of the country that had become a haven for the oppressed, and one that promised to right all the wrongs of the Continent. Upon his arrival in Boston, Dickens was at once mobbed by the adoring crowds who had read his works with vigor over the previous five years. Dickens at first reveled in the attention, but soon the never-ending demand of his time began to wear on his enthusiasm. He once complained during the trip that *"I can do nothing that I want to do, go nowhere where I want to go, and see nothing that I want to see. If I turn into the street, I am followed by a multitude"*.

4 Doughty St Mecklenburgh Square London
October 26th 1837.

Gentlemen

I owe you an apology for not having returned an earlier reply to your obliging letter. I was not in London when it arrived, and have been so much engaged since my return that for a short time it escaped my recollection.

I need scarcely say that it affords me great pleasure to hear of the popularity of the Pickwick Papers in America – a country in which in common with most Englishmen I take a high interest, and with which I hope one day to reconn better acquainted.

I should not feel, under the circumstances, quite at ease in drawing upon you for the amount you so liberally request me to consider you my debtor in, but I shall look very great pleasure

Messrs Carey and Company
Philadelphia
care of Mr John Miller

in receiving from you an American copy of the Work, which – coupled with your very handsome letter – I shall consider a sufficient acknowledgment of the American sale.

The novel Barnaby Rudge of which you speak will not be published until late in the autumn of next year. Oliver Twist will appear in June next. I shall be very happy to enter into any arrangement with you for the transmission of early proofs of the latter work if I should hear from you that you consider it desirable.

I am Gentlemen
Very faithfully yours
Charles Dickens

Messrs Carey and Co

Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Quarto, dated October 26, 1837

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated February 13, 1842 from New York City, to Lea and Blanchard, marked *"Private"* at the upper left corner. Also includes the original overleaf addressed entirely in Dickens' hand, with his Bold Signature in the return at the lower left corner. In full:

"My Dear Sirs

I am cordially obliged to you for your thoughtful recollection of me, and for the box of books. Accept my very best thanks.

I shall be exceedingly glad to know you and shake hands with you when I come to Philadelphia – where I shall be, I hope (though for a very few days) in a fortnight at furthest.

I shall be glad to have too – of course between ourselves – some information from you on a business-point which occurs to my mind just now.

The intelligence of the long faces had reached my ears, before I received your letter. I am truly sorry for the cause of their elongation, and wish them short again with all my heart.

Dear Sirs

always Faithfully yours

Charles Dickens"

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Octavo, dated April 30, 1842, to Carey, Lea and Blanchard. The address overleaf also bears Dickens' **Bold Signature** in the return address. In full:

"Dear Sirs

Availing myself of your kind offers of service, I am going to trouble you with a few troublesome commissions. If you will execute them for me, between this time and the end of May, and will send me to New York at the same time a note of the amount you have expended for me in so doing, you will very much oblige me.

1st: Can you get me a good copy of a book called 'History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the Principal Chiefs, etc. 120 portraits. By Thomas L. McKenney and James Hall. Published in Philadelphia. By c. Biddle"? If it be not very expensive, and is easily obtained, I should like two copies.

2ndly: Will you send me one complete set of my books?

3rdly: Did you republish an English Book, called "lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth. By John Forster of the Middle Temple, London"? – If so, will you send me a copy?

4thly: Will you send me any and every edition of Mr. Talfourd's Tragedy of 'Ion', that you can possibly lay your hands on?

There – that's modest. I have quite done.

Faithfully yours always

Charles Dickens"

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated March 7, 1842 from Niagara Falls. Written to Isaac Lea, name partner of Lea and Blanchard. In full:

"My Dear Sir

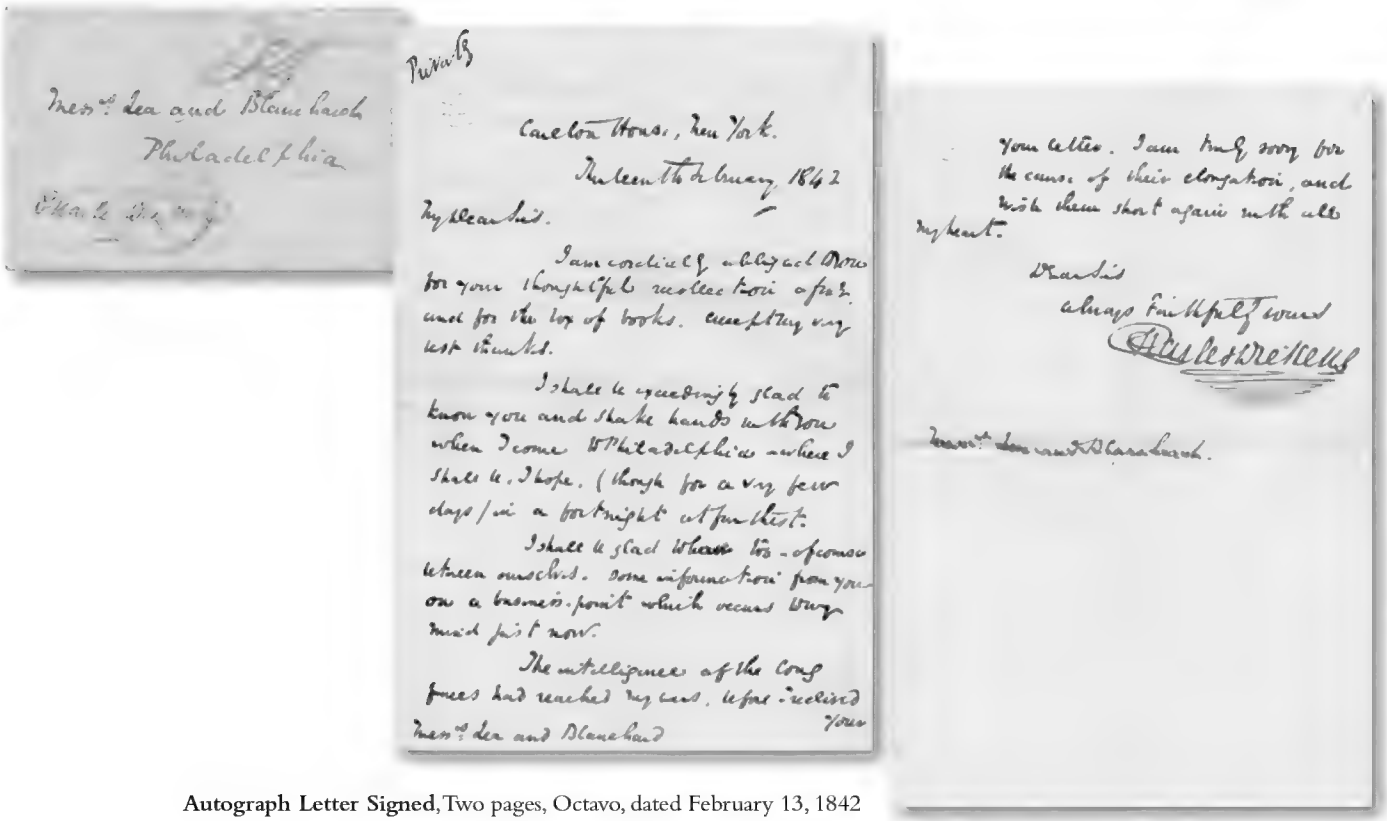
I am very much obliged to you for your note. I have no occasion to trouble you, for you have anticipated all my wants, but I shall be happy to see you and as I leave on Wednesday morning, and am engaged nearly all day tomorrow, I would say, ten o'clock tomorrow morning, if it will not be inconvenient to you to shake hands with me at that hour.

Dear Sir

Faithfully yours

Charles Dickens"

[Original ink blot on the first part of the signature].



Messrs Lea and Blanchard
Philadelphia

Private

Carlton House, New York.
Saturday 13th February 1842

My dear Sir,

I am cordially obliged to you for your thoughtful recollection of us, and for the box of books. accept my very best thanks.

I shall be exceedingly glad to know you and shake hands with you when I come to Philadelphia, where I shall be, I hope, (though for a very few days) in a fortnight at furthest.

I shall be glad when we can exchange letters. some information from you on a business point which occurs to me, would suit me now.

The intelligence of the Congress has reached my ears, before I received your

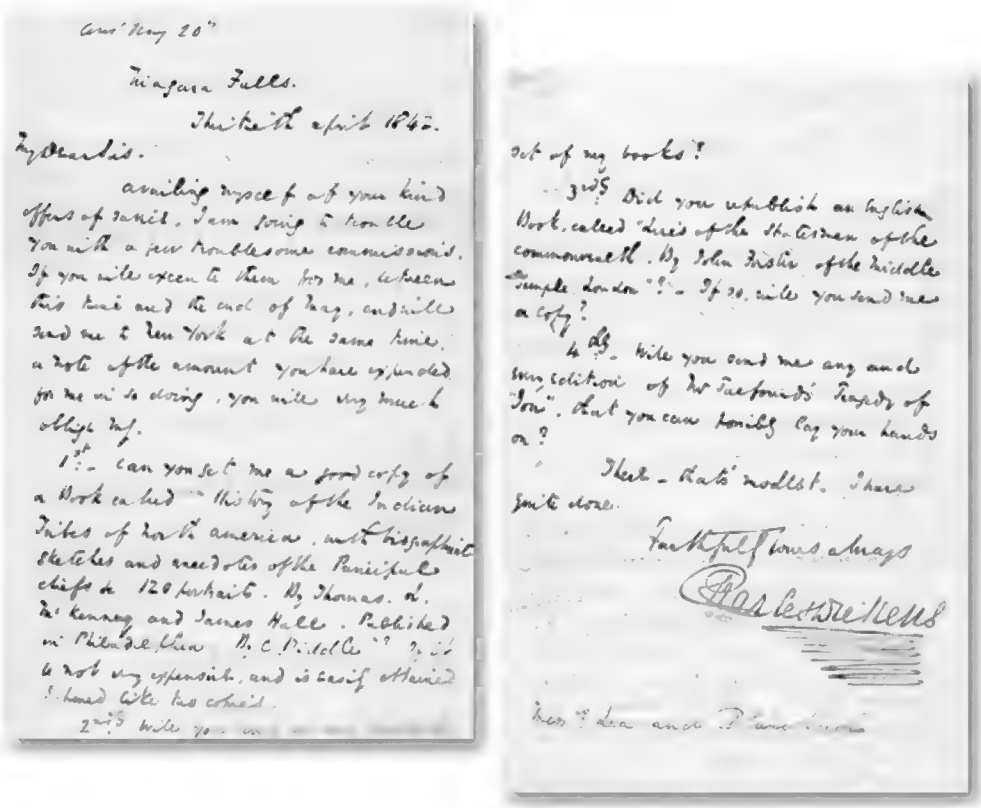
Messrs Lea and Blanchard

your letter. I am truly sorry for the cause of their elongation, and wish them short agonies with all my heart.

Dear Sir
always faithfully yours
Charles Dickens

Messrs Lea and Blanchard.

Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Octavo, dated February 13, 1842



Carlton House, New York
Saturday 20th

Niagara Falls.
Thursday April 28th 1842.

My dear Sir,

awaiting myself of your kind offers of assistance. I am going to trouble you with a few troublesome commissions. If you will execute them for me, between this time and the end of May, and will send me to New York at the same time, a note of the amount you have expended for me in so doing, you will very much oblige me.

1st. Can you get me a good copy of a Work called "History of the Indian Tribes of North America, with biographical sketches and anecdotes of the Principal chiefs &c 120 portraits. By Thomas. L. McKenney and James Hall. Published in Philadelphia by C. Middleton"? If it is not very expensive, and is easily attained I should like to obtain it.

2nd. Will you [illegible]

out of my books?

3rd. Did you publish an English Book, called "Lives of the Statesmen of the Commonwealth. By John Timbs of the Middle Temple London"? If so, will you send me a copy?

4th. Will you send me any and every edition of Mr Tuckerman's Poems of "Sonnets". that you can handily lay your hands on?

Thank you for all this trouble. I have quite done.

Faithfully yours always
Charles Dickens

Messrs Lea and Blanchard

Autograph Letter Signed, Two pages, Octavo, dated April 30, 1842

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated June 2, 1842 from New York City, written to Lea and Blanchard. The address overleaf also bears Dickens' **Bold Signature** in the return address. After nearly six months in America, the exhausted novelist longs for his native England. In full:

"My Dear Sirs

I thank you very sincerely for your kind letter, and your handsome present of books. I shall carry them all home, and put them beside your other contributions to my shelves.

My inclination would lead me, with a silken cord, to Philadelphia. But I am weary of traveling, and am going to lie in the shade of some trees on the bank of the North river until Tuesday comes – that bright day in my calendar when I turn towards Home and England.

Good bye.

Always Believe me

Faithfully your friend

Charles Dickens"

- **Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated December 28, 1842 from Britain, to Lea and Blanchard. In full:

"Dear Sirs:

Rest assured that if any personal or private feeling were intermixed with the resolution at which I arrived when I came home in reference to American republications of my books, it would have great weight in your favor. I formed it, on principle. Disgusted with the infamous state of the Law in respect of copyright, and confirmed in the opinion I have always held that there is no reasonable ray of hope of its being changed for very many years to come, I determined that so far as I was concerned the American people should have the full pride, honor, glory and profit of it; that I would be no part to its evasion; and that I would have nothing blown to me by a side-wind, which the dishonest breath of the popular legislature with-held.

I hope that the more you see of this plunder, and the dirty hands into which it goes: the more you will feel and advocate the necessity of a change.

always Believe me

Faithfully yours

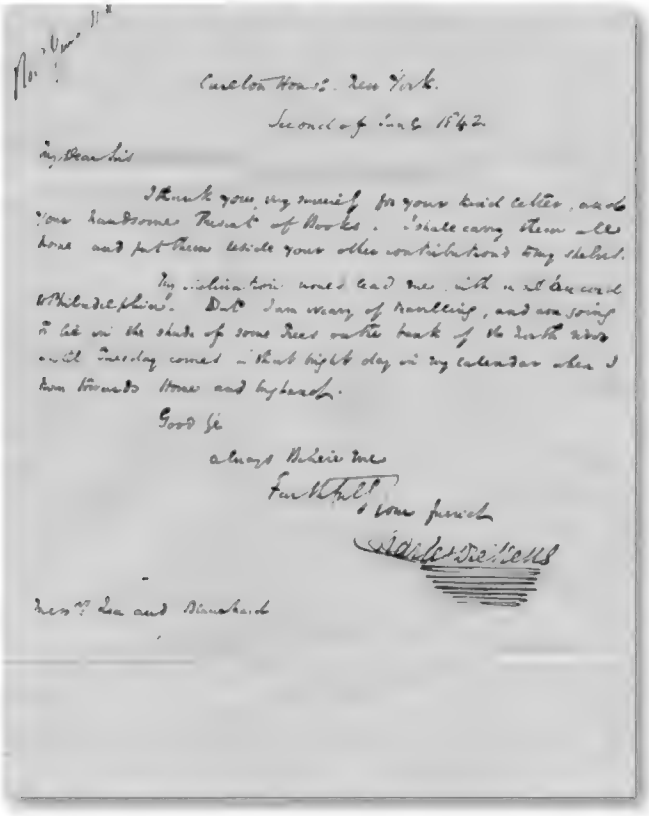
Charles Dickens"

One of the things on Dickens' agenda for the trip to America was to try to put forth the idea of international copyright, and the final letter in this archive addresses this most important issue. Dickens' works were routinely pirated in America and for the most part he received not a penny for his writing there. As fast as he turned out The Pickwick Papers, Oliver Twist, and other early novels, American publishing houses snapped them up and published them in cheap editions which sold in the thousands across the country, pocketing the proceeds without sending so much as a letter of thanks. The piracies began as early as the publication of Sketches by Boz in 1834.

Dickens argued that American authors would benefit also as they were pirated in Europe, but these arguments generally fell on deaf ears. Indeed there would be no international copyright law for another 50 years.

This fantastic archive encompasses many important events in Dickens' life during the time in which they were written: his works-in-progress, his first trip to America, and the vexing problem of international copyright. Handwritten letters of Dickens' are some of the most desirable of literary autographs, especially those than mention his popular works. Many of his best letters have been aggressively collected by institutions worldwide, and those regarding his major works are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain. This extensive archive, written to a single correspondent (his American publisher) and discussing not only the American publication of his novels but his celebrated 1842 American odyssey, presents a rare opportunity to acquire a entire collection of his correspondence. Each in very good to fine condition. (#)

The archive: **$39,500.00**



Carlton House. New York.

Second of June 1842

My Dear Sir

I thank you very much for your kind letter, and your handsome Present of Books. I shall carry them all home and put them beside your other contributions to my shelves.

My visit to you would lead me with a thousand Philadelphians. But I am weary of travelling, and am going to lie in the shade of some Tree on the bank of the Rhine until Tuesday comes - that bright day in my calendar when I turn towards Home and my heart.

Good Sir

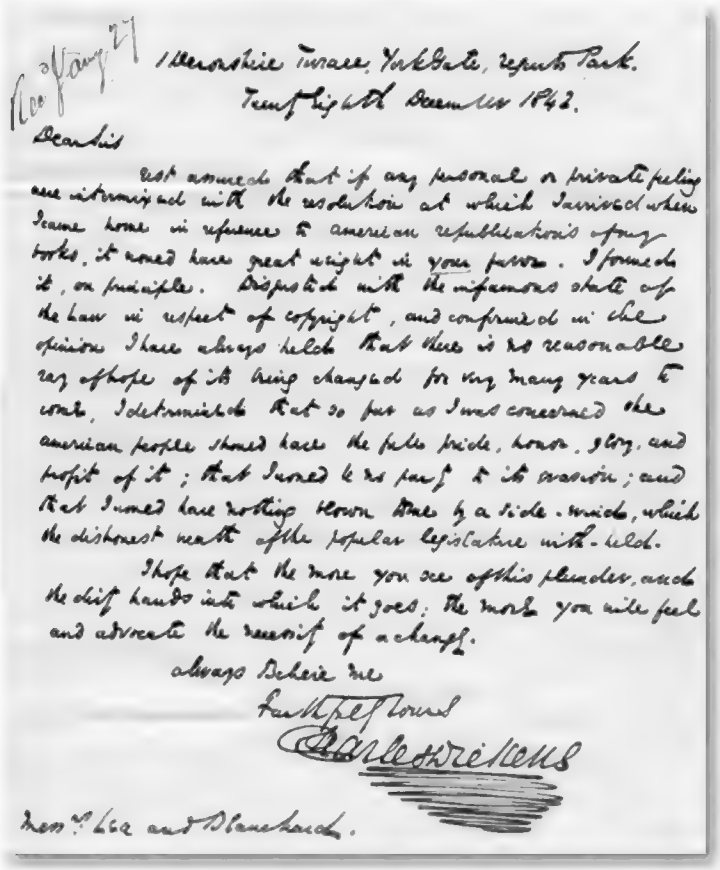
always Believe me

Faithfully Your friend

Charles Dickens

Mess.rs Lea and Blanchard

Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, dated June 2, 1842



1 Devonshire Terrace, York Gate, Regents Park.

Twenty Eighth December 1842.

Dear Sir

Just assured that if any personal or private feeling were intermixed with the resolution at which I arrived when I came home in reference to american republications of my books, it would have great weight in your person. I founded it, on principle. Disputed with the infamous state of the Law in respect of copyright, and confirmed in the opinion I have always held that there is no reasonable ray of hope of it being changed for very many years to come. I determined that so far as I was concerned the american people should have the full pride, honour, glory, and profit of it; that I owned to no part of its creation; and that I owned have nothing known that by a side wind, which the dishonest wealth of the popular legislature withheld.

I hope that the more you see of this plunder, and the dirty hands into which it goes; the more you will feel and advocate the necessity of a change.

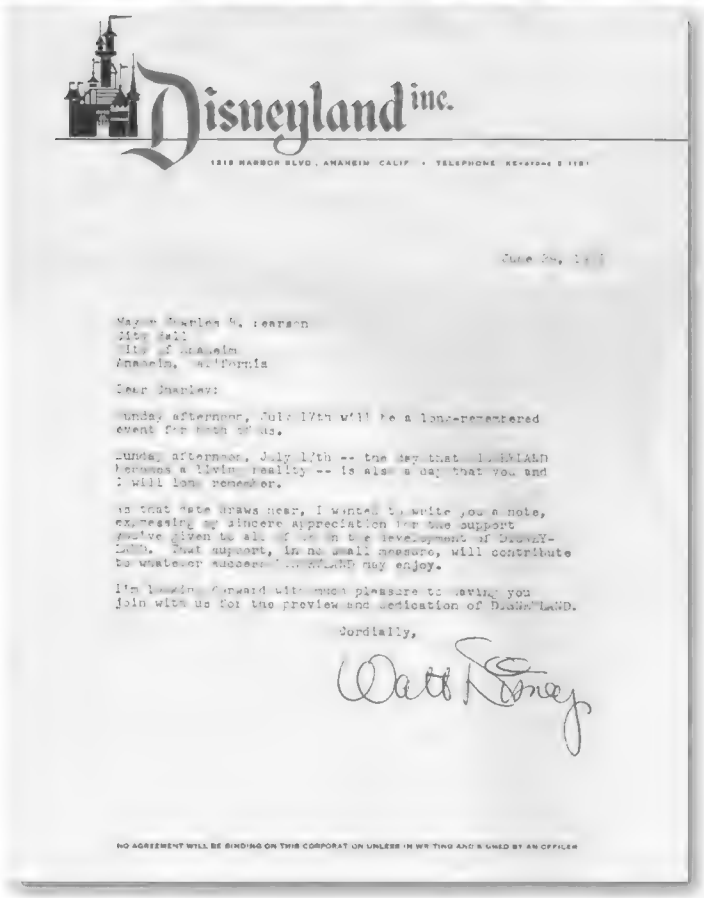
always Believe me

Faithfully Yours

Charles Dickens

Mess.rs Lea and Blanchard.

Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, dated December 28, 1842



Disneyland inc.

1313 HARBOR BLVD., ANAHEIM, CALIF. • TELEPHONE KEystone 5-1151

June 29, 1955

Mayor Charles R. Pearson
City Hall
City of Anaheim
Anaheim, California

Dear Charley:

Sunday afternoon, July 17th will be a long-remembered event for both of us.

Sunday afternoon, July 17th -- the day that DISNEYLAND becomes a living reality -- is also a day that you and I will long remember.

As that date draws near, I wanted to write you a note, expressing my sincere appreciation for the support you've given to all of us in the development of DISNEY-LAND. That support, in no small measure, will contribute to whatever success DISNEYLAND may enjoy.

I'm looking forward with much pleasure to having you join with us for the preview and dedication of DISNEYLAND.

Cordially,

Walt Disney

NO AGREEMENT WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

As his revolutionary theme park nears completion, Walt Disney thanks the Mayor of Anaheim for his support of Disneyland

25. DISNEY, WALT. 1901-1966. American producer, executive and animator. **Historic Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, on official Disneyland letterhead stationery, dated June 29, 1955. Written to Mayor Charles R. Pearson of Anaheim. Disney writes (in full):

"Dear Charley:

Sunday afternoon, July 17th will be a long-remembered event for both of us.

Sunday afternoon, July 17th – the day that DISNEYLAND becomes a living reality – is also a day that you and I will long remember.

As that date draws near, I wanted to write you a note, expressing my sincere appreciation for the support you've given to all of us in the development of DISNEYLAND. That support, in no small measure, will contribute to whatever success DISNEYLAND may enjoy.

I'm looking forward with much pleasure to having you join with us for the preview and dedication of DISNEYLAND.

Cordially,

Walt Disney"

Disney's vision of a permanent theme park – the first of its kind ever created – was born out of his closely held belief that American families should have a theme park they could visit together, one that was free from the vulgarity and grime that prevailed at the traveling amusement parks and carnivals of the 1930s, 40s and 50s that dotted the American landscape. He wanted an amusement park in which his beloved cartoon characters could come to life and interact with the visitors. After securing $17 million to finance the park (no easy task: Disney once said, "I could never convince the financiers that Disneyland was feasible, because dreams offer too little collateral"), Disney selected a 160-acre orange grove in rural Anaheim, California bordering the highway as the site. Work was begun in 1954, and by opening day – July 17, 1955 – Disney had created the very first permanent theme park in America.

It was a new prototype of an amusement park, one in which visitors would travel down a reproduction of a typical old-fashioned town center – dubbed Main Street, USA – on their way to four distinct dreamlands. In each of these dreamlands, guests were given the opportunity to temporarily escape the realities of daily life. In addition to building a family atmosphere, Disney created a sense of American utopia.

Within the first six months of operations, Disneyland welcomed over one million visitors. By 1956, four million people had passed through the turnstiles and within 10 years, Disneyland hosted its 50 millionth guest. The ten year visitor total was equal to one quarter of the United States population.

An important letter with an excellent association, written less than three weeks prior to the grand opening of what would become an American institution. It's hard to imagine a better letter from Disney concerning Disneyland, his most enduring creation. In fine condition. (#24109)

$9,500.00

WALT DISNEY

May 10,1954

Dear Mr. Patton -

Thank you for your invitation to attend the Ohio State DeMolay Conclave in August.

I appreciate the importance of this assembly but there isn't a chance of my being able to participate in the affair. Aside from our heavy production schedule, we are just entering into the Television field, and are also getting our DISNYLAND project under way. The latter being a miniature world's fair idea, which we hope to open to the public during the summer of 1955. With this sort of schedule I am compelled to remain pretty close to home base, although I know it would be stimulating to meet with the group of young men who will attend the Conclave.

I hope the Convention will be successful in every way, and again my thanks for asking me to be a part of it.

With my regards and all good wishes.

Sincerely,

Walt Disney

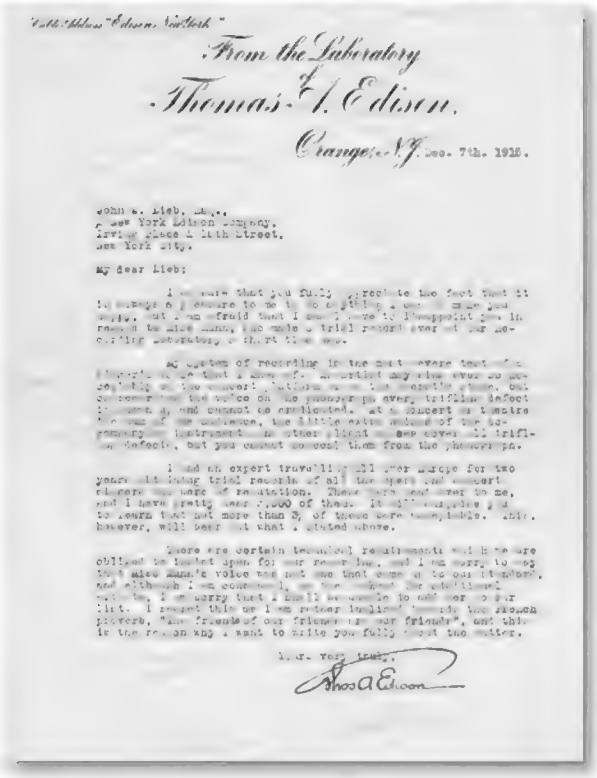
Mr. L. Kay Patton
State Master Councilor
713 Tuxedo Place
Cincinnati 6, Ohio

WD:DW

Walt Disney begins work on Disneyland, a *"miniature world's fair idea, which we hope to open to the public during the summer of 1955"*

26. Disney, Walt. Typed Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, on letterhead stationery dated May 10, 1954. Written to L. Kay Patton of Cincinnati. Disney writes (in full): *"Thank you for your invitation to attend the Ohio State DeMolay Conclave in August. I appreciate the importance of this assembly but there isn't a chance of my being able to participate in the affair. Aside from our heavy production schedule, we are just entering into the Television field, and are also getting our Disneyland project under way. The latter being a miniature world's fair idea, which we hope to open to the public during the summer of 1955. With this sort of schedule I am compelled to remain pretty close to home base, although I know it would be stimulating to meet with the group of young men who will attend the Conclave. I hope the Convention will be successful in every way, and again my thanks for asking me to be a part of it. With my regards and all good wishes, Sincerely, Walt Disney"*. Minor toning to the top and right edges; overall, in fine condition with a fantastic signature. (#24098) **$6,950.00**

27. Edison, Thomas A. 1847-1931. American inventor. **Exceptional Oversize Photograph Signed**, 13 in. x 17 in., black and white. This fantastic albumen print shows the great Edison in profile, seated slightly away from his roll top desk with his hands on his knees. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To Charles Dwight Jr. from Thos. A. Edison"*. In very fine condition, this wonderful portrait is without question one of the finest oversize signed images of Edison we've encountered. The dark signature contrasts nicely with the lightest portion of the image. (#24050) **$4,950.00**



From the Laboratory
Thomas A. Edison.
Orange, N.J. Dec. 7th. 1915.

John H. Lieb, Esq.,
New York Edison Company,
Irving Place & 15th Street,
New York City.

My dear Lieb:

I am sure that you fully appreciate the fact that it is always a pleasure to me to do anything I can to make you happy, but I am afraid that I shall have to disappoint you in regard to Miss Munn, who made a trial record over at our Recording Laboratory a short time ago.

My system of recording is the most severe test of a singer's voice that I know of. An artist may sing ever so acceptably on the concert platform or on the operatic stage, but on recording the voice on the phonograph every trifling defect is show up and cannot be eradicated. At a concert or theatre the hum of the audience, the little extra noises of the accompanying instruments and other slight noises cover all trifling defects, but you cannot conceal them from the phonograph.

I had an expert traveling all over Europe for two years obtaining trial records of all the opera and concert singers who were of reputation. These were sent over to me, and I have pretty near 3,000 of them. It will surprise you to learn that not more than 3% of these were acceptable. This, however, will bear out what I stated above.

There are certain technical requirements which we are obliged to insist upon for our recording, and I am sorry to say that Miss Munn's voice was not one that came up to our standard, and although I am constantly on the lookout for additional artists, I am sorry that I shall be unable to add her to our list. I regret this as I am rather inclined toward the French proverb, 'The friends of our friends are our friends', and this is the reason why I want to write you fully about the matter.

Yours very truly,

Thos. A. Edison

Thomas Edison's wonderful invention, the phonograph, reveals even minor flaws in the human voice

"My system of recording is the most severe test of a singer's voice that I know of. An artist may sing ever so acceptably on the concert platform or on the operatic stage, but on recording the voice on the phonograph every trifling defect is show up and cannot be eradicated. At a concert or theatre the hum of the audience, the little extra noises of the accompanying instruments and other slight noises cover all trifling defects, but you cannot conceal them from the phonograph"

28. Edison, Thomas A. Exceptional Typed Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, on personal letterhead stationery printed *"From the Laboratory – Thomas A. Edison – Orange, N.J."* Dated December 7, 1915, to John Lieb, Esq. of NYC. Edison writes (in full):

"My dear Lieb:

I am sure that you fully appreciate the fact that it is always a pleasure to me to do anything I can to make you happy, but I am afraid that I shall have to disappoint you in regard to Miss Munn, who made a trial record over at our Recording Laboratory a short time ago.

My system of recording is the most severe test of a singer's voice that I know of. An artist may sing ever so acceptably on the concert platform or on the operatic stage, but on recording the voice on the phonograph every trifling defect is show up and cannot be eradicated. At a concert or theatre the hum of the audience, the little extra noises of the accompanying instruments and other slight noises cover all trifling defects, but you cannot conceal them from the phonograph.

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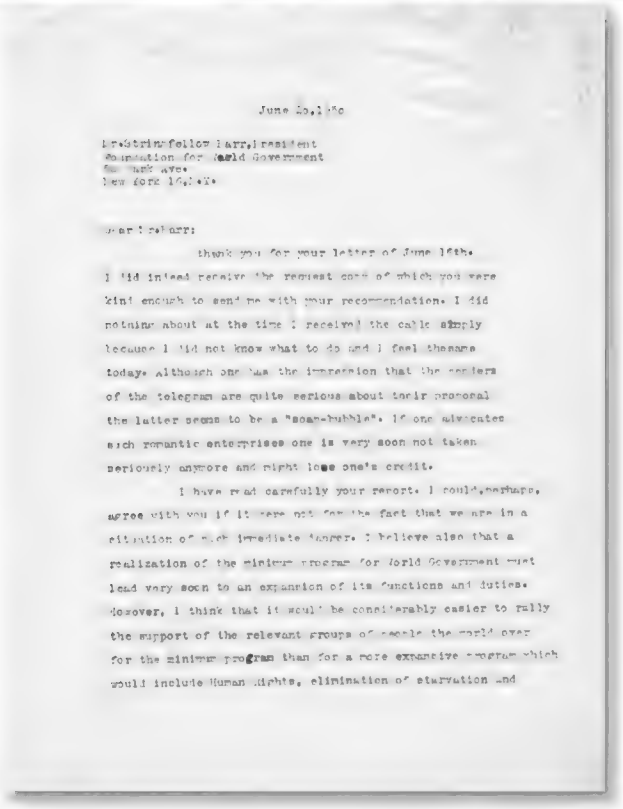
Yours very truly,

Thos. A. Edison"

In 1877, Edison produced his most original invention, the phonograph, which, at first, was a curiosity, due to its harsh sounds and difficulty in operation. On December 15, 1877, Edison filed a patent for his primitive tin-foil phonograph, and in January, 1878, formed the Edison Speaking Phonograph Company. Though it was his favorite invention, Edison abandoned it for ten years, not renewing his experimental work on its development until the spring of 1887. Edison planned to develop a simplified phonograph at a popular price, designed primarily for musical entertainment, and he embarked on an ambitious project of recording as many voice and orchestral pieces as possible at his recording studio to both preserve for posterity, and to mass produce and sell to buyers of his phonograph.

A wonderful and remarkable letter concerning Edison's extensive recording experience with the human voice, and its limitations when transferred to the phonograph. Usual creases from original folds; overall, in fine condition with a fantastic signature. (#23977) **$4,950.00**



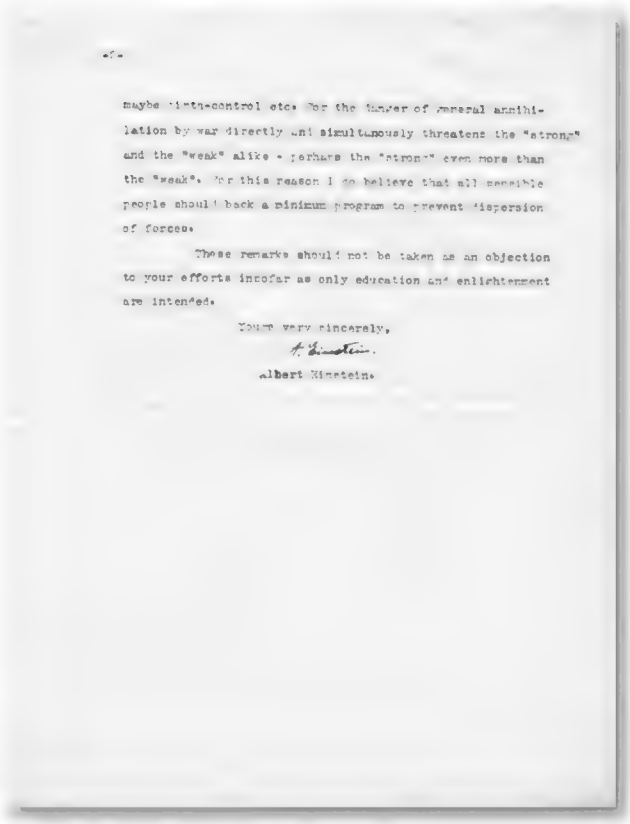
June 20,1950

Mr.Stringfellow Barr,President
Foundation for World Government
[illegible] Park Ave.
New York 16,N.Y.

Dear Mr.Barr:

Thank you for your letter of June 16th. I did indeed receive the request copy of which you were kind enough to send me with your recommendation. I did nothing about at the time I received the cable simply because I did not know what to do and I feel the same today. Although one has the impression that the senders of the telegram are quite serious about their proposal the latter seems to be a "soap-bubble". If one advocates such romantic enterprises one is very soon not taken seriously anymore and might lose one's credit.

I have read carefully your report. I could,perhaps, agree with you if it were not for the fact that we are in a situation of such immediate danger. I believe also that a realization of the minimum program for World Government must lead very soon to an expansion of its functions and duties. However, I think that it would be considerably easier to rally the support of the relevant groups of people the world over for the minimum program than for a more extensive program which would include Human Rights, elimination of starvation and



-2-

maybe birth-control etc. For the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the "strong" and the "weak" alike - perhaps the "strong" even more than the "weak". For this reason I do believe that all sensible people should back a minimum program to prevent dispersion of forces.

These remarks should not be taken as an objection to your efforts insofar as only education and enlightenment are intended.

Yours very sincerely,

Albert Einstein.

"...the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the 'strong' and the 'weak' alike – perhaps the 'strong' even more than the 'weak'."

29. Einstein, Albert. 1879-1955. German-Swiss-American theoretical physicist. **Typed Letter Signed** *"A. Einstein"*, Two pages, Quarto, dated June 20, 1950. Written in English to Mr. Stringfellow Barr, President of the Foundation for World Government. In this letter, Einstein is responding to a report sent to him by the Foundation. The letter reads (in full):

"Dear Mr. Barr:

Thank you for your letter of June 16th. I did indeed receive the request copy of which you were kind enough to send me with you recommendation. I did nothing about at [sic] *the time I received the cable simply because I did not know what to do and I feel the same today. Although one has the impression that the senders of the telegram are quite serious about their proposal the latter seems to be a 'soap-bubble'. If one advocates such romantic enterprises one is very soon not taken seriously anymore and might lose one's credit.*

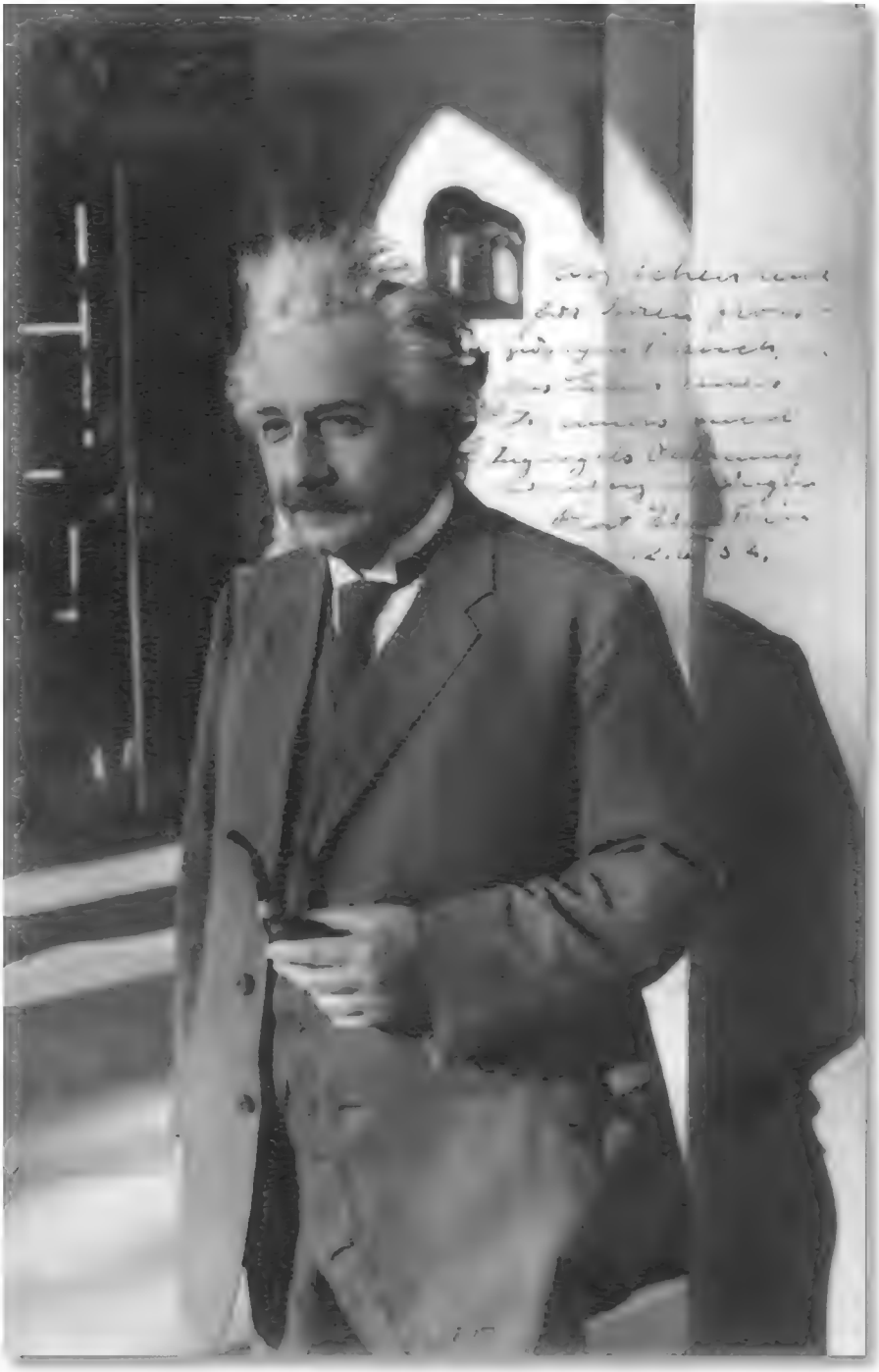
I have read carefully your report. I could, perhaps, agree with you if it were not for the fact that we are in a situation of such immediate danger. I believe also that a realization of the minimum program for World Government must lead very soon to an expansion of its functions and duties. However, I think that it would be considerably easier to rally the support of the relevant groups of people the world over for the minimum program than for a more expansive program which would include Human Rights, elimination of starvation and maybe birth-control etc. For the danger of general annihilation by war directly and simultaneously threatens the 'strong' and the 'weak' alike – perhaps the 'strong' even more than the 'weak'. For this reason I do believe that all sensible people should back a minimum program to prevent dispersion of forces.

These remarks should not be taken as an objection to your efforts insofar as only education and enlightenment are intended.

Yours very sincerely,

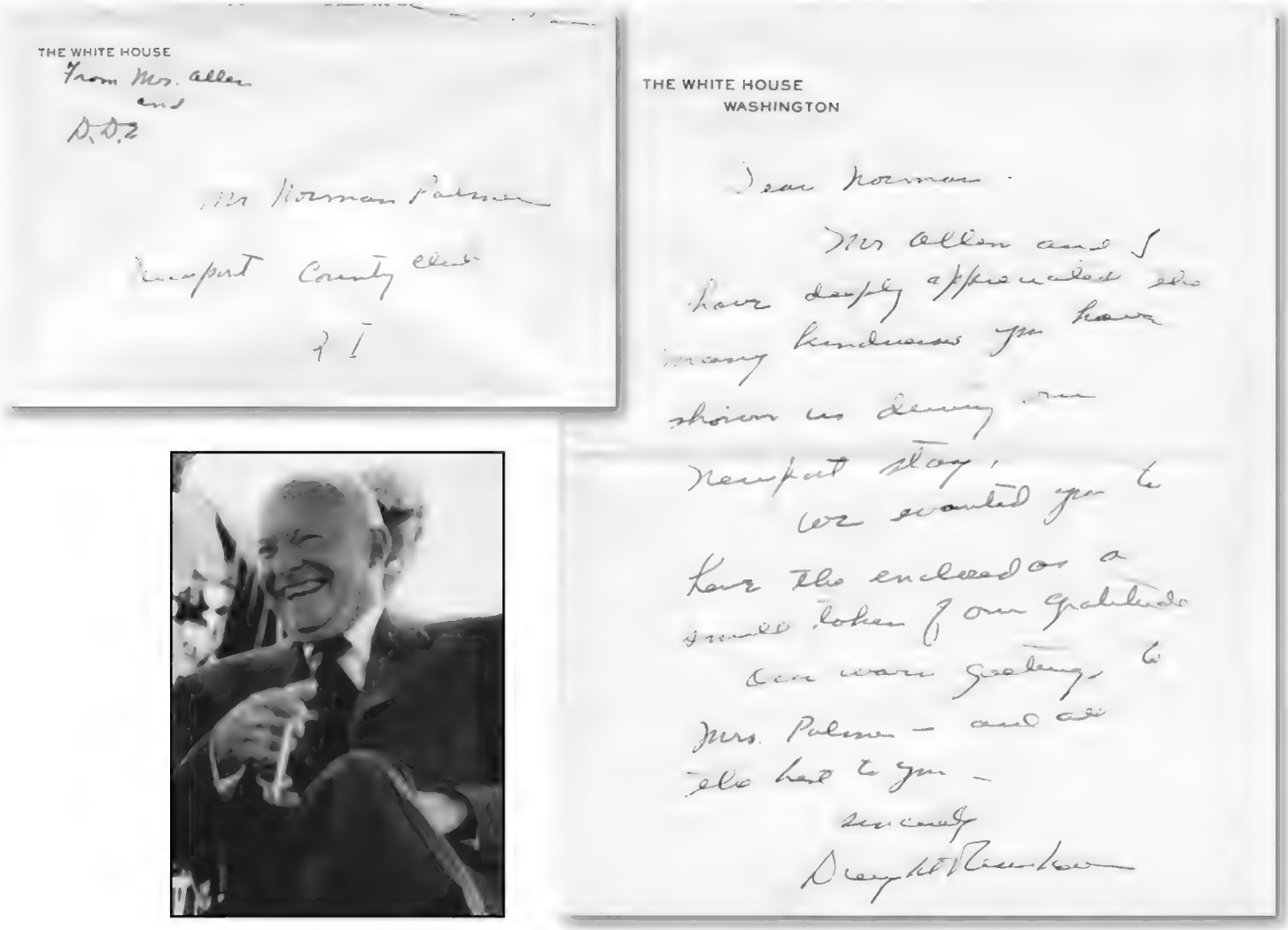
Albert Einstein."

In fine condition. (#23409) **$12,500.00**



"Heartfelt thanks for your kindness in helping bring order and discipline into the life of a gypsy and wanderer"

30. EINSTEIN, ALBERT. Superb Signed Photograph, 4 1/2 in. x 7 in., black and white, a three-quarter image of the aging physicist holding a tobacco pipe in his left hand, and sporting his signature shock of wily silver hair. Inscribed on the image in German, *"Heartfelt thanks for your kindness in helping bring order and discipline into the life of a gypsy and wanderer. Albert Einstein, 12.II.34"*. The inscription is to Albert W. Tager. In fine condition. (#24087) **$15,000.00**


THE WHITE HOUSE
From Mrs. Allen
and
D.D.E

Mr Norman Palmer

Newport Country Club

RI

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Dear Norman -

Mrs Allen and I have deeply appreciated the many kindnesses you have shown us during our Newport stay; we wanted you to have the enclosed as a small token of our gratitude.

Our warm greetings to Mrs. Palmer - and all the best to you -

Sincerely

Dwight D. Eisenhower

With a rare handwritten letter, Pres. Dwight D. Eisenhower personally thanks a Rhode Island golf pro for his hospitality

31. Eisenhower, Dwight D. 1890-1969. 34th President of the U.S. (1953-1961). **Rare Autograph Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on pale green White House stationery, c. 1958. Written to Norman Palmer, the golf pro at the Newport Country Club in Rhode Island. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope, addressed entirely in Eisenhower's hand, and with his initials *"D.D.E."* in the return address. The President pens (in full):

"Dear Norman –

Mr. Allen and I have deeply appreciated the many kindnesses you have shown us during our Newport stay.

We wanted you to have the enclosed as a small token of our gratitude. [A gratuity of $250 was originally included with this letter.]

Our warm greetings to Mrs. Palmer – and all the best to you –

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower"

Full handwritten letters from Eisenhower as President are notoriously rare. In fact, according to our extensive research he is the third rarest President of all-time in terms of handwritten letters while in office. Eisenhower is not uncommon though in handwritten letters prior to his Presidency; he wrote scores to his wife Mamie while he was serving as Supreme Allied Commander during WWII. However, once in office he seems to have virtually ceased to write correspondence in longhand, whether consciously or not. This particularly fine letter is one of only three examples as President currently known to exist and available to collectors (in other words, not locked away in institutions such as the National Archives), and may be the only opportunity a collector might ever have to own an Eisenhower ALS as President. Minor toning from previous framing; overall, in fine condition. (#24015) **$25,000.00**

GOLF'S MOST FAMOUS AMATEUR,
PRESIDENT DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Eisenhower develops a warm friendship with Newport Country Club golf pro Norman Palmer, from which flowed a lifetime of personal correspondence, both as President and in retirement

32. EISENHOWER, DWIGHT D. Archive of Original Photographs and Signed Letters written to his golfing companion, golf pro Norman R. Palmer of the Newport (Rhode Island) Country Club.

Norman Palmer was the golf professional at the exclusive Newport Country Club during 1957 and 1958, when Eisenhower and his family vacationed at the War College for several weeks. Eisenhower played golf nearly every day and grew quite fond of the pro during their time together. After 1958, the two had no further opportunity to play golf together, but they continued to correspond for the rest of Eisenhower's life. This archive includes letter from Eisenhower planning for an upcoming golf vacation, thanking Palmer for his help on a recent visit, congratulating the golf prop on the birth of his children, and acknowledging the gift of a personalized luggage tag. Eisenhower also offers job advice and even pens a letter of recommendation for Palmer. Perhaps the most intriguing series of letters are those written by Eisenhower in response to Palmer's request to provide an introduction to his forthcoming book on golfing with the President.

These letters are, most certainly, the finest archive of golf-related correspondence from a President ever written to one individual.

This extensive archive includes:

- Twelve Dwight D. Eisenhower Typed Letters Signed as President
- Nine Dwight D. Eisenhower Typed Letters Signed in retirement
- Eisenhower Autograph Note Signed as President
- Eisenhower signed photograph, inscribed to Palmer's daughter
- Mamie Eisenhower Typed Letter Signed
- Four unsigned Presidential Christmas Cards (1957-60)

The archive also includes a TLS from Sen. **J.W. Fulbright** to Palmer, a golf scorecard signed by Fulbright for La Gorce Country Club, Miami Beach, FL; three TLSs from White House Press Secretary James Hagerty to Palmer; and thirty-six candid photographs (mostly 8 in. x 10 in., black and white) of the President and Norman Palmer on the golf course.

Highlights of the archive include the following:

Typed Letter Signed dated October 2, 1963, regarding the foreword to Palmer's forthcoming book on golfing with Eisenhower:

"For a number of years I have had to follow a rigid policy of declining to write introductions for books authored by old friends. The only exception that I have made was for one book of an educational character. I am rather astonished that your publishers have made their contract with you contingent upon my writing such an introduction, particularly since they want my name also in the title of the book. Because of the many kindnesses and courtesies you showed to me during y two vacations at Newport, I would be inclined to sign a very short introductory statement if some other title – that would at least imply a general rather than a personalized interest in golf – would be selected. I think it is indeed strange that your publishers don't see the incongruity of having me write an introduction to a book about me."

Palmer did change the name of his book to Five Star Gold, and Eisenhower provided an introduction, a signed copy in the form of a typed letter is included.

Typed Letter Signed dated April 29, 1964 – the foreword to Five Star Golf, which was used verbatim:

"Twice during my years in the Presidency I was so fortunate as to have the opportunity of spending vacation periods, each of some weeks duration, in Newport, Rhode Island. Almost every day during those visits found me on the golf course where one of my constant companions was the local professional, Norman Palmer, the author of this little book. He became a good friend. My decision to spend a second vacation at Newport was based on a number of reasons. The first was, of course, the warm and genuine hospitality extended to me, my family and staff by the entire personnel of the Naval Station during our initial stay. Another important reason was the opportunity I was thus given of golfing again with Norman. On the course he was a most satisfactory partner, making up with his superb play for my jabbing and scrambling about the course. As a teacher he could provide helpful instruction without seeming superior. As a competitor he would never admit defeat. He was always a welcome addition to every foursome."

Typed Letter Signed as President, dated August 14, 1958:

"It was nice to hear from you again. World affairs being what they are – and the date of Congress' adjournment being, as usual, indefinite – I haven't the slightest idea at the moment whether or not I may be able to get any vacation at all this summer. But I do assure you that I look forward to a game with you sometime – and I still hope there might be a possibility this year."

Typed Letter Signed as President, dated November 28, 1958 from Augusta, Georgia:

"We have had some wonderful weather here in Augusta (though now it has turned fairly disagreeable), but my golf, unfortunately, is still as frustrating – and interests me just as much – as ever."

Typed Letter Signed as President, dated September 30, 1957:

"I don't want to leave Newport without thanking you once again for your patience with my erratic golf game. You have helped me a great deal, and I am truly grateful. And, in addition, it has been a real pleasure to play almost daily with such a fine professional."

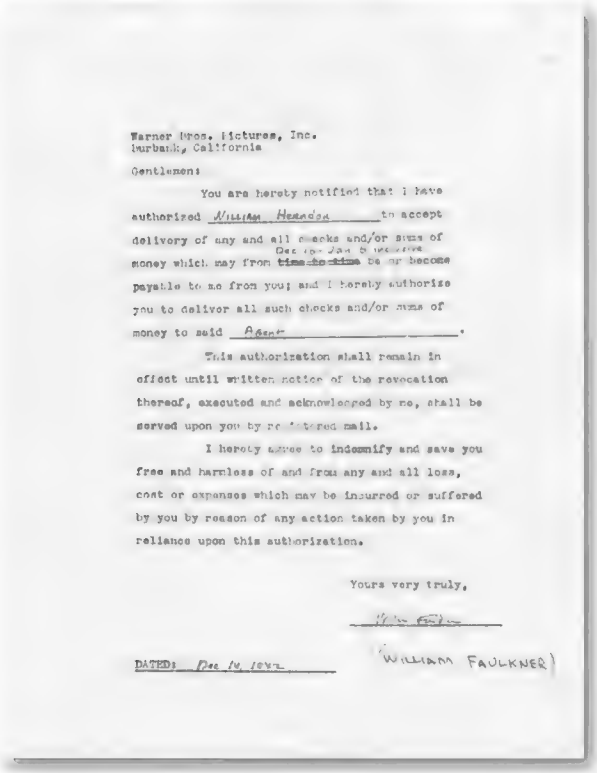
Typed Letter Signed as President, dated September 5, 1958:

"This note is simply to formally thank you for the handsome luggage tag that you presented to me on behalf of the members of eth Newport Country Club. The identification of my clubs will be far more impressive than their performance, in my hands, is at the present moment."

Typed Letter Signed as President, dated December 30, 1957:

"During my visit to Newport I developed respect for the soundness of your game, as well as a liking for you personally. A year-round professional position would avoid the necessity of moving your nice family back and forth from Rhode Island to Florida twice a year. It would also permit you to get a closer relationship with the membership of your club. I know that if character, pleasing personality and a good sound knowledge of the game, including an ability to teach it, are important requisites for the position you seek, your application will certainly be considered seriously. I sincerely hope you get the job you want."

Each piece in fine condition, some with usual toning as expected in an archive of this age. (#24016) **$9,500.00**



Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc.
Burbank, California

Gentlemen:

You are hereby notified that I have authorized William Herndon to accept delivery of any and all checks and/or sums of money which may from ~~time to time~~ Dec 16 - Jan 6 inclusive be or become payable to me from you; and I hereby authorize you to deliver all such checks and/or sums of money to said Agent.

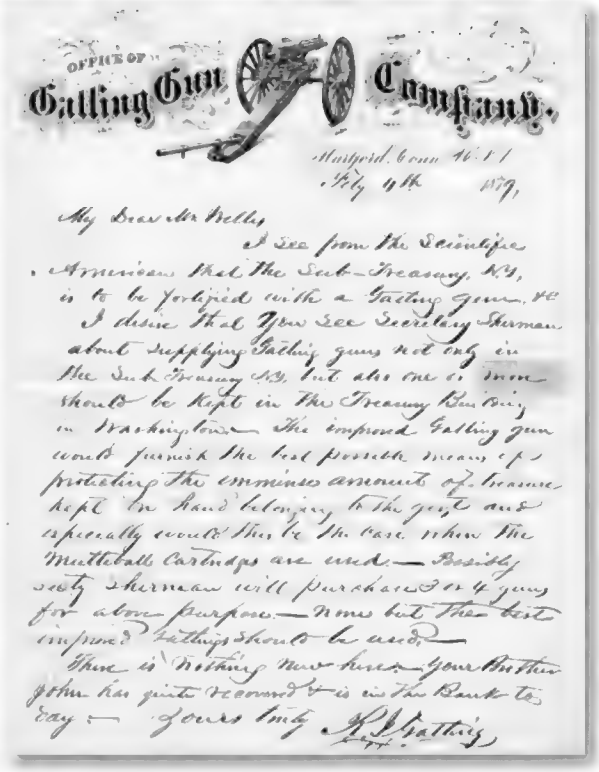
This authorization shall remain in effect until written notice of the revocation thereof, executed and acknowledged by me, shall be served upon you by registered mail.

I hereby agree to indemnify and save you free and harmless of and from any and all loss, cost or expenses which may be incurred or suffered by you by reason of any action taken by you in reliance upon this authorization.

Yours very truly,

(WILLIAM FAULKNER)

DATED: Dec 14, 1942



OFFICE OF
Gatling Gun Company.

Hartford, Conn. 18[illegible]

Feby 4th 1879

My Dear Mr Welles

I see from the Scientific American that the Sub-Treasury, N.Y., is to be fortified with a Gatling Gun, &c. I desire that you see Secretary Sherman about supplying Gatling guns not only in the Sub Treasury N.Y. but also one or more should be kept in the Treasury Building in Washington. The improved Gatling gun would furnish the best possible means of protecting the immense amount of treasure kept on hand belonging to the govt and especially would this be the case when the Multiball Cartridges are used — Possibly Secty Sherman will purchase 3 or 4 guns for above purpose — None but the best improved Gatlings should be used —

There is Nothing New here — Your Brother John has quite recovered & is in the Bank to day — Yours truly R J Gatling

William Faulkner contracts with Warner Bros. to write screenplays for Bogart and Bacall, including *To Have and Have Not and The Big Sleep*

33. FAULKNER, WILLIAM. 1897-1962. American novelist and short-story writer. **Rare Typed Document Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated December 14, 1942. Addressed to Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., the document is a legal agreement authorizing *"William Herndon to accept delivery of any and all checks or sums of money which may from Dec 16 – Jan 6 inclusive be or become payable to me from you"*.

In July of 1942, Faulkner returned to California to begin another stint at screen writing, this time for Warner Brothers, who insisted he sign for seven years, which he was told was "only a formality." His salary was less than what he had earned as a novice at MGM ten years earlier. In 1943, Faulkner was assigned to write the screenplay for Hemingway's novel *To Have and Have Not*, but because of an extended vacation, he did not begin work on it until February 1944. The first film to feature Humphrey Bogart and Lauren Bacall together on screen, *To Have and Have Not* would premiere in January 1945. In August 1944, Faulkner began writing a screenplay adaptation of Raymond Chandler's detective novel *The Big Sleep*. It would premiere, also starring Bogart and Bacall, in August 1946. During this period, Faulkner also collaborated with Jean Renoir on his film *The Southerner*, which premiered in August, 1945 but with no screen credit given to Faulkner since it would violate his Warner Brothers contract. These three films together would represent the pinnacle of Faulkner's screen writing career.

In fine condition. (#24107) **$4,950.00**

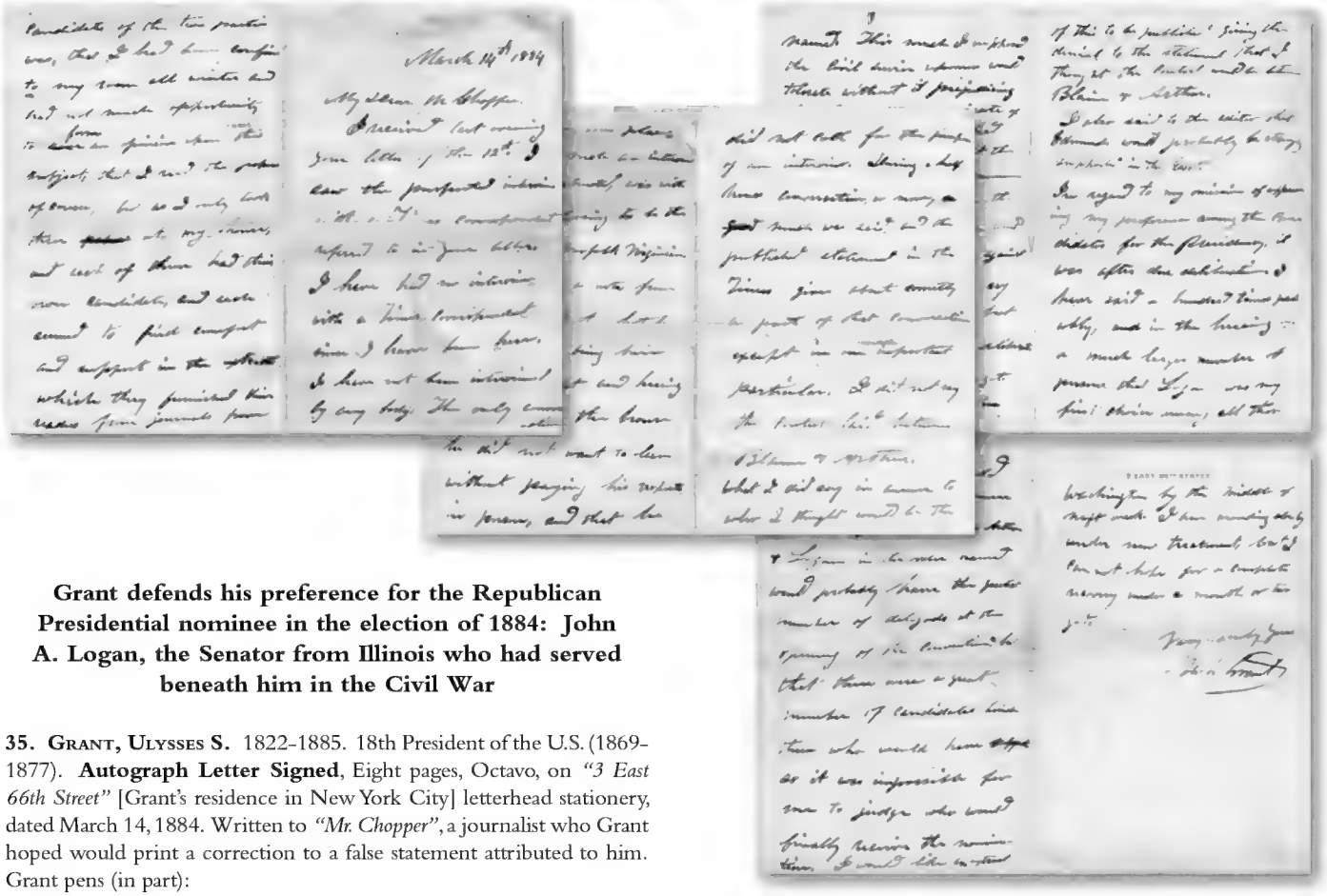
R. J. Gatling suggests the use of his improved Gatling Gun in the Treasury Building in Washington, D.C.

"The improved Gatling gun would furnish the best possible means of protecting the immense amount of treasure kept on hand belonging to the govt..."

34. GATLING, R. J. 1818-1903. American inventor. **Autograph Letter Signed**, on *"Office of Gatling Gun Company"* letterhead stationery (which includes an engraving of a Gatling Gun!), One page, Quarto, Hartford, Connecticut, February 4, 1879. Written to *"My Dear Mr. Welles"* (in part):

> *"My Dear Mr. Welles I see from the Scientific American that the Sub-Treasury, N.Y. is to be fortified with a Gatling Gun, &c. I desire that you see Secretary* [of the Treasury John] *Sherman about supplying Gatling guns not only in the Sub-Treasury N.Y., but also one or more should be kept in the Treasury Building in Washington. The improved Gatling gun would furnish the best possible means of protecting the immense amount of treasure kept on hand belonging to the govt and especially would this be the case when the multiball cartridges are used. Possible Secty Sherman will purchase 3 or 4 guns for above purpose. None but the best improved Gatlings should be used...Yours truly R J Gatling"*

An excellent letter from this important American armorer with fantastic content. With the outbreak of the Civil War, Gatling built and patented a crank-driven rapid-fire gun consisting of 10 barrels clustered around a central revolving shaft, with an automatic feed and ejection mechanism. The rapid-firing Gatling gun, which could fire 350 rounds per minute (later 1,200 rounds per minute), was tested with great success by the War Department and was officially adopted in 1866 for the U.S. Army. Here, Gatling suggests his new and improved rapid-firing gun to guard one of the most important buildings in the nation's capital. Minor separation repaired with tape at the horizontal fold; otherwise, in fine condition. (#18092) **$2,950.00**



Grant defends his preference for the Republican Presidential nominee in the election of 1884: John A. Logan, the Senator from Illinois who had served beneath him in the Civil War

35. Grant, Ulysses S. 1822-1885. 18th President of the U.S. (1869-1877). **Autograph Letter Signed**, Eight pages, Octavo, on *"3 East 66th Street"* [Grant's residence in New York City] letterhead stationery, dated March 14, 1884. Written to *"Mr. Chopper"*, a journalist who Grant hoped would print a correction to a false statement attributed to him. Grant pens (in part):

"My dear Mr. Chopper,

I received last evening your letter of the 12th. I saw the purported interview with the Times correspondent referred to in your letter.... During a half hour conversation, or more, much was said, but the published statement in the Times gives about correctly a part of that conversation except in one important particular. I did not say the contest laid between Blaine & Arthur... I should judge Blaine, Arthur & Logan, in the order named, would probably have the greatest number of delegates at the opening of the Convention; but that there were a great number of candidates [?] *there who would have support so it was impossible for me to judge who would finally receive the nomination. I would like an extract of this to be published giving the denial to the statement that I thought the contest would be between Blaine & Arthur. I also said to the editor that Edwards would probably be strongly supported in the East.*

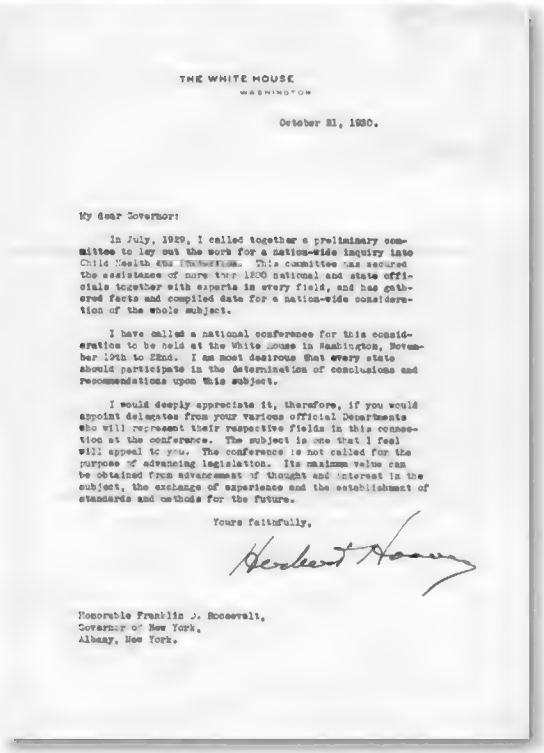
In regard to my omission of expressing my preference among the Candidates for the Presidency, it was after the due deliberation. I have said a hundred times probably, and in the hearing of a much larger number of persons, that Logan was my first choice among all those named. This much I supposed the Civil Service reformers would tolerate without it prejudicing the chances of the candidate of my choice. But if I had expressed this choice at the end of a letter in commendation of Gen. Logan the parties referred to above would turn all their batteries against my Candidate, and the cry would be; 'Any body to beat Logan.' This was my deliberate judgment, and it is so yet. I should probably be in Washington by the middle of next week. I am mending slowly under new treatment, but I cannot hope for a complete recovery under a month or two yet.

Very truly yours,
U.S. Grant"

At the Republican convention that year in Chicago, a number of potential candidates lined up for the nomination. They were James G. Blaine, a former Secretary of State and Senator from Maine; former Senator from Illinois John A. Logan, who had served under Grant in the war; and the un-dynamic but competent Chester A. Arthur, the incumbent President of the U.S. who was elevated after the assassination of James Garfield. William Tecumseh Sherman was floated as a potential nominee, but upon hearing of the delegate's interest in him, immediately telegraphed what has since become the ultimate political rebuke: "If nominated, I will not accept; if elected, I will not serve." After four ballots, Blaine was chosen as the Republican candidate, with Logan as the Vice Presidential nominee. However, it was a losing year for the Republicans, and the country elected Grover Cleveland to the first of his two non-successive terms in office.

The closing of this letter is significant, as it is one of the earliest letters we've encountered in which Grant mentions the illness that would eventually claim his life. The very same month this letter was written, Grant was diagnosed with cancer of the throat in a late stage — too late upon which to safely operate. He was given medicinal mouthwashes and ordered to stop smoking by his doctors. But within a few weeks, the malignancy had advanced so rapidly that it ruptured an artery, and the former president suffered severe hemorrhaging. He health steadily declined, and by the first of the year [1885], he was unable to talk or swallow without excruciating pain, and was forced to communicate with paper and pencil. His condition gradually worsened and at 8:00 a.m. on July 23, 1885, surrounded by his family, friends, and doctors, Grant breathed his last.

Minor stains and some paper loss, with archival reinforcements to the folds; otherwise in fine condition. (#23145) **$3,950.00**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1930.

My dear Governor:

In July, 1929, I called together a preliminary committee to lay out the work for a nation-wide inquiry into Child Health and Protection. This committee has secured the assistance of more than 1200 national and state officials together with experts in every field, and has gathered facts and compiled data for a nation-wide consideration of the whole subject.

I have called a national conference for this consideration to be held at the White House in Washington, November 19th to 22nd. I am most desirous that every state should participate in the determination of conclusions and recommendations upon this subject.

I would deeply appreciate it, therefore, if you would appoint delegates from your various official Departments who will represent their respective fields in this connection at the conference. The subject is one that I feel will appeal to you. The conference is not called for the purpose of advancing legislation. Its maximum value can be obtained from advancement of thought and interest in the subject, the exchange of experience and the establishment of standards and methods for the future.

Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt,
Governor of New York,
Albany, New York.

Writing to FDR, President Herbert Hoover – since maligned as an insensitive Chief Executive – invites the governor of New York Franklin D. Roosevelt to join a White House conference on Child Heath and Protection

37. HOOVER, HERBERT. 1874-1964. 31st President of the U.S. (1929-1933). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated October 21, 1930. Written to Governor of New York Franklin D. Roosevelt, who would succeed Hoover as President a little over two years later. Hoover writes (in full):

"My dear Governor:

In July, 1929, I called together a preliminary committee to lay out the work for a nation-wide inquiry into Child Health and Protection. This committee has secured the assistance of more than 1200 national and state officials together with experts in every field, and has gathered facts and compiled data for a nation-wide consideration of the whole subject.

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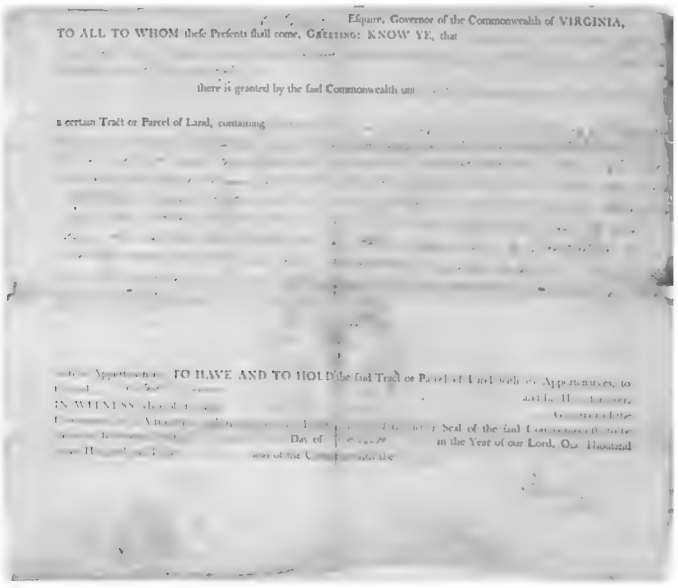
Yours faithfully,

Herbert Hoover"

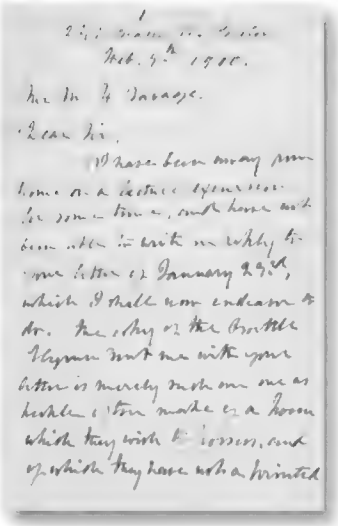
In 1920, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt praised Hoover with these ringing words: "He is certainly a wonder and I wish we could make him President of the United States. There could not be a better one." But twelve years later, when Hoover had indeed risen to the highest office in the land and Roosevelt found himself running against the man he had formerly praised, he made the following charge at a political rally: "I accuse the present administration of being the greatest spending administration in peacetime in all our history. It is an administration that has piled bureau on bureau, commission on commission, and has failed to anticipate the dire needs of and the reduced earning power of the people." Ironically, it would be FDR who would expand the power and scope of the Federal bureaucracy, and was seen as the great President of social services; this despite the present letter from Hoover attesting to his diligent work on domestic issues.

An excellent letter from Hoover to the man who would become his successor just two years later. In fine condition. (#24038) **$9,500.00**



Esquire, Governor of the Commonwealth of VIRGINIA,
TO ALL TO WHOM these Presents shall come, GREETING: KNOW YE, that
there is granted by the said Commonwealth unto
a certain Tract or Parcel of Land, containing
TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Tract or Parcel of Land with the Appurtenances, to
IN WITNESS whereof
Seal of the said Commonwealth to be
Day of
in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand

36. HENRY, PATRICK. 1736-1799. American statesman, orator and political leader of the American Revolution. **Document Signed as Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia**, One page, Folio, approx. 13 1/2 in. x 12 1/2 in., dated August 14, 1786. The document grants a tract of land – 407 acres in Lincoln County – to Robert Henderson. Signed at the lower right corner in black ink with paraph, *"P. Henry"*. White wafer seal of the Governor of Virginia affixed at lower left. Some soiling at the center folds; otherwise, in fine condition. A very nice example of this historic statesman, best remembered for his rallying cry of the American Revolution, *"Give me liberty, or give me death!"* (#23703) **$950.00**



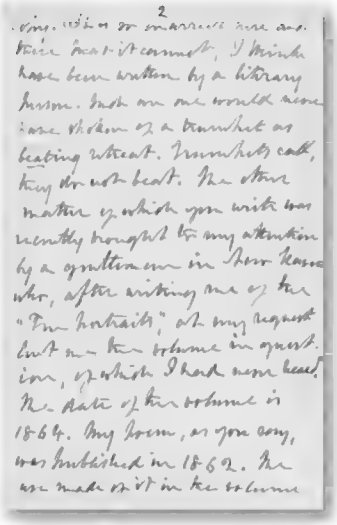
Correcting many false renditions of her famous verse and the story of its creation, Julia Ward Howe discusses the origin of her *Battle Hymn of the Republic*

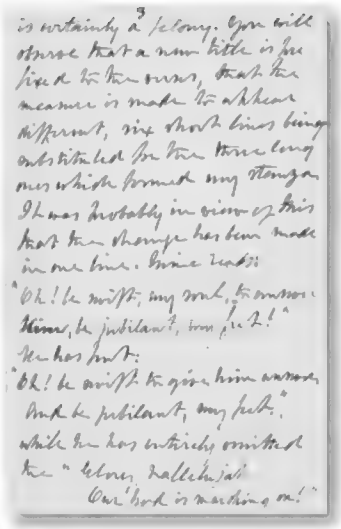
"If you will look in a copy of my volume… you will find a facsimile of the original draft of the hymn, as I scrawled it in the dim light of a winter down in the City of Washington…"

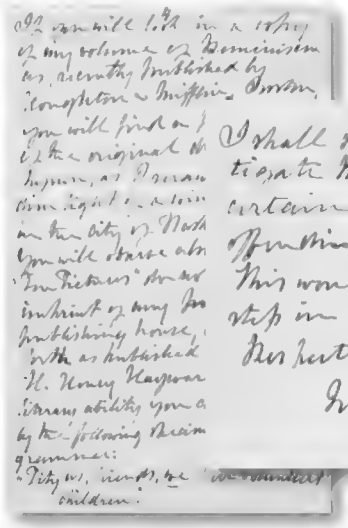
38. Howe, Julia Ward. 1819-1910. American social reformer. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Five pages, Octavo, dated February 5, 1900, Boston. Written to Mr. M.H. Savage. In full:

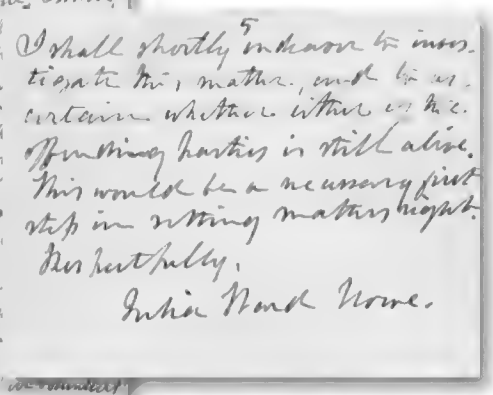
"Dear Sir, I have been away from home on a lecture excursion for some time, and have not been able to write in reply to your letter of January 23rd, which I shall now endeavor to do. The copy of the Battle Hymn sent me with your letter is merely such one as people often make of a poem which they wish to possess, and of which they have not a printed copy. It is so inaccurate here and there that it cannot, I think have been written by a literary person. Such one would never have spoken of a trumpet as beating retreat. Trumpets call, they do not beat. The other matter of which you write was recently brought to my attention by a gentlemen in New Haven who, after writing me of the 'Two portraits', at my request sent me the volume in question, of which I have never heard. The date of the volume is 1864. My poem, as you say, was published in 1862. The use made of it in the volume is certainly a felony. You will observe that a new title is prefixed to the verse, that the measure is made to appear different, six short lines being substituted for the three long ones which formed my stanza. It was probably in view of this that the change has been made in one line. Mine reads: 'Oh! Be swift, my soul, to answer Him, be jubilant, my feet!' He has put: 'Oh! Be swift to give him armor, and be jubilant, my feet', while he has entirely omitted the 'Glory, hallelujah Our God is marching on!' If you will look in a copy of my volume of [feminism], as recently published by Houghton & Mifflin, Boston, you will find a facsimile of the original draft of the hymn, as I scrawled it in the dim light of a winter down in the City of Washington. You will observe also that the 'Two Histories' do not bear the imprint of my responsible publishing house, but the book is put forth as published by the Editor, H. Henry Hayward, of whose literary ability you can judge by the following specimen of bad grammar: 'Pity us, friends, we have volunteered children'. I shall shortly endeavor to investigate this matter, and to ascertain whether either of the offending parties is still alive. This would be a necessary first step in setting matters right. Respectfully, Julia Ward Howe."

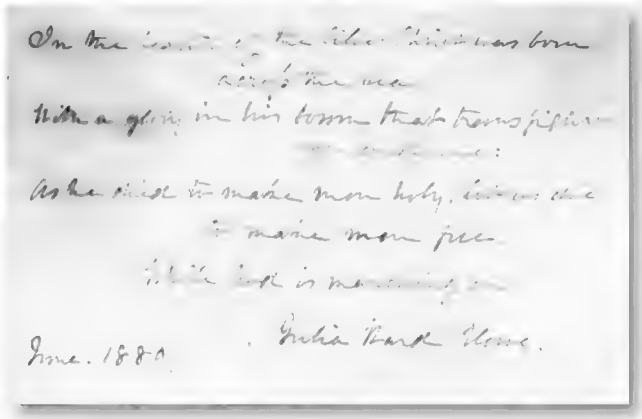
In fine condition. (#24083) **$4,950.00**



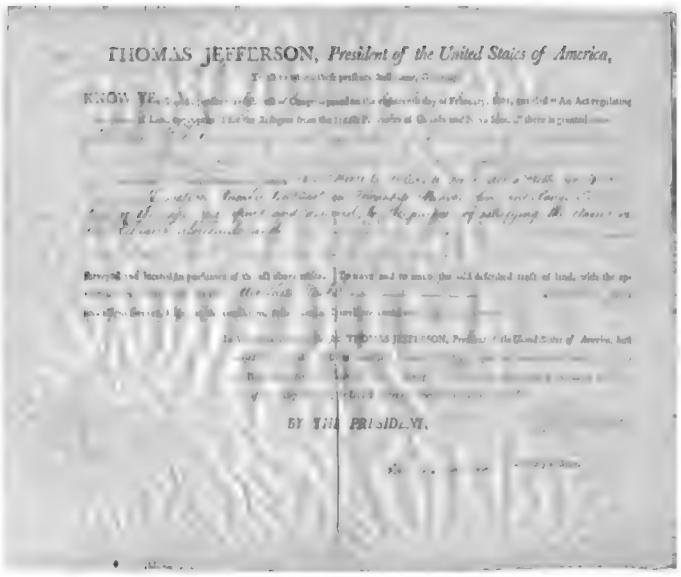






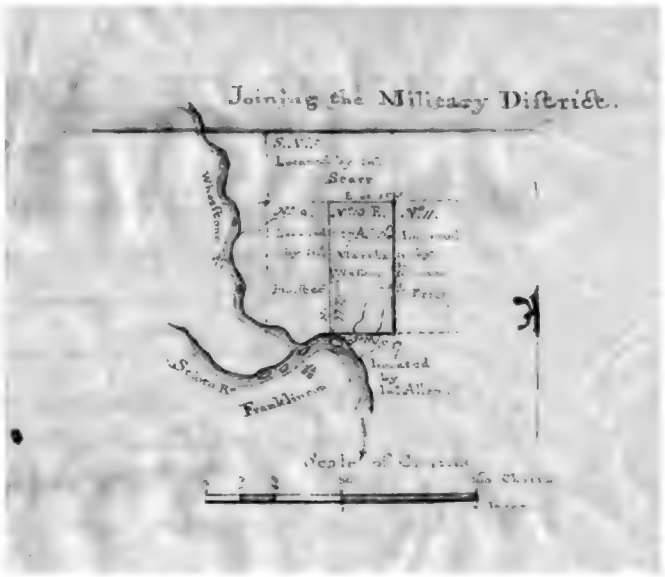


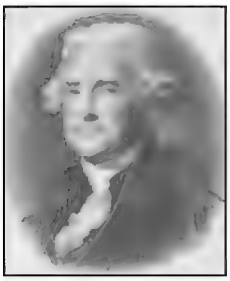
39. Howe, Julia Ward. Autograph Quotation Signed, penned on a 8 1/4 in. x 5 1/2 in. leaf in black ink. Howe writes a complete verse from her famous song, *The Battle Hymn of the Republic*, in full: *"In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea, With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you and me; As he died to make man holy, let us die to make man free, While God is marching on! Julia Ward Howe, June, 1889"*. In fine condition. Perfect for framing and display. (#) **$2,950.00**


THOMAS JEFFERSON, *President of the United States of America,*

KNOW YE,

BY THE PRESIDENT.





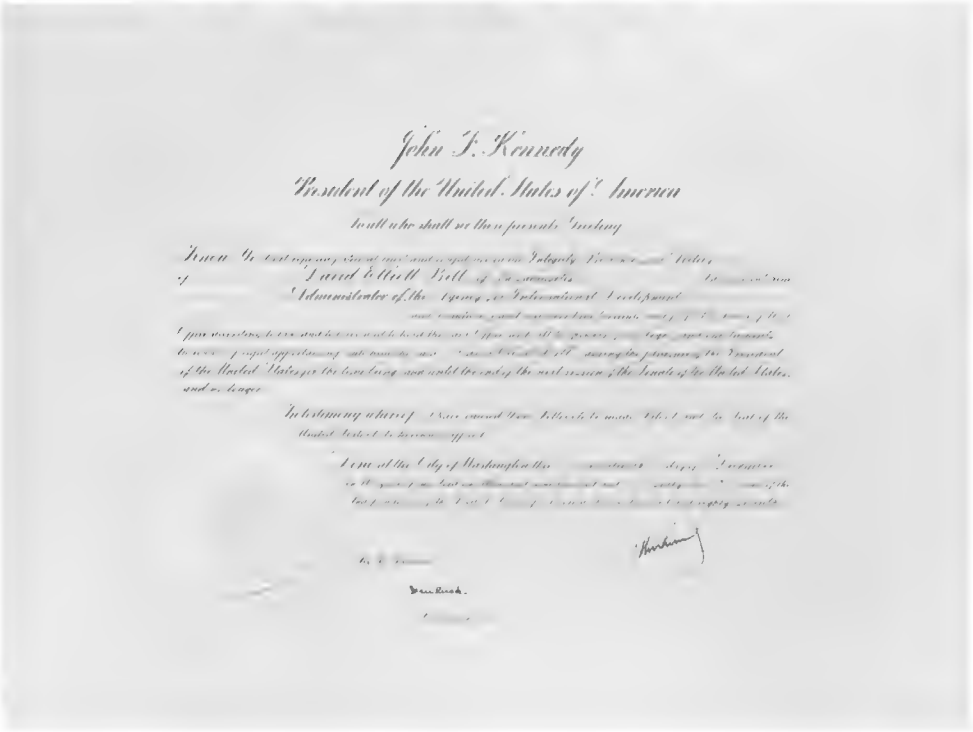
President Thomas Jefferson awards land to displaced Canadian settlers who had fled their homes for giving aid to the colonials during the Revolutionary War

40. JEFFERSON, THOMAS. 1743-1826. 3rd President of the U.S. (1801-1809). **Document Signed as President**, 12 in. x 10 in., dated February 15, 1802. The document authorizes a Federal grant of *"Martha Walker"* of 327 acres of land *"appropriated for the Refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova Scotia"*. Signed at the lower right, *"Th: Jefferson"* and countersigned by Secretary of State **James Madison** just beneath. On April 7, 1798, Congress passed a law which provided land grants for those persons living in Canada and Nova Scotia (close to the disputed border area with the state of Maine), who had *"abandoned their settlements in consequence of having given aid to the United Colonies or States, in the revolutionary war against Great Britain"*. This document stems from an extension of that law, and the recipient, Martha Walker, is named specifically in the Congressional record.

The verso features a small hand-colored map of the property, which borders the confluence of the Scioto and Whetstone (now the Olentangy) Rivers in Columbus, Ohio. Originally named Franklinton, this area is located in the heart of the city of Columbus, and today this very parcel of land includes the city's Nationwide Arena and several downtown parks. In fine condition. (#24051) **$6,950.00**

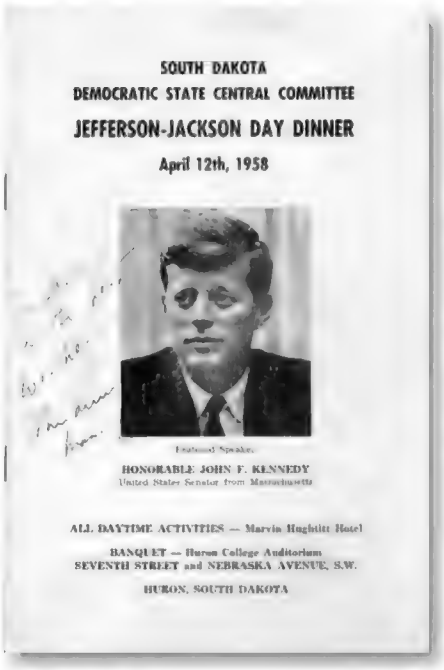
To Dave Bell
my friend and a dedicated public servant

41. JOHNSON, LYNDON B. 1908-1973. 36th President of the U.S. (1963-1969). **Signed Photograph**, 7 ½ in. x 9 in., black and white, matted to 12 in. x 12 in. The image features President Johnson in front of the White House, with David E. Bell, Director of the Agency for International Development standing to his right. Inscribe don the matting in black ink *"To Dave Bell, my friend and a dedicated public servant, Lyndon B. Johnson"*. In fine condition. (#) **$695.00**

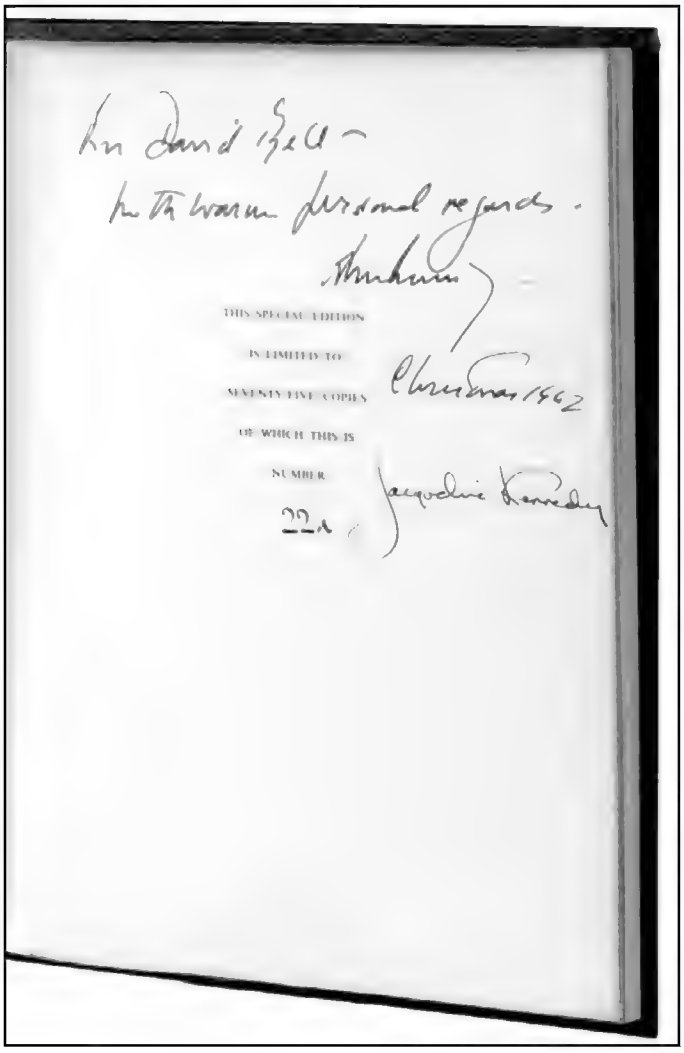

John F. Kennedy
President of the United States of America
To all who shall see these presents, Greeting

42. Kennedy, John F. 1917-1963. 35th President of the U.S. (1961-1963). **Document Signed as President**, 19 in. x 23 in., appointing David E. Bell as Director of the Agency for International Development, dated December 17, 1962. Signed at the lower right in black ink *"John F. Kennedy"*, and countersigned by Secretary of State Dean Rusk. In very fine condition, with white wafer and wax seal intact at the lower left. (#24218) **$6.500.00**

43. Kennedy, John F. Signed Political Fundraising Program, which includes an evening's agenda and menu for a banquet in honor of *"Jefferson-Jackson Day"* held by the South Dakota Democratic State Central Committee, April 12, 1958. The 10-page pamphlet features a blue-printed image of the handsome Senator from Massachusetts – the evening's keynote speaker – on its cover, and is inscribed by Kennedy in blue ink *"To Doris – with best wishes – John Kennedy, Mass."* In fine condition. (#23887) **$950.00**


SOUTH DAKOTA
DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
JEFFERSON-JACKSON DAY DINNER
April 12th, 1958
HONORABLE JOHN F. KENNEDY
ALL DAYTIME ACTIVITIES — Marvin Hughitt Hotel
BANQUET — Huron College Auditorium
SEVENTH STREET and NEBRASKA AVENUE, S.W.
HURON, SOUTH DAKOTA

44. Kennedy, John F. Signed Political Campaign Program, Eight pages, bi-fold Quarto, printed in green and brown with handsome portraits of JFK and John Brademas, U.S. Representative for Indiana's 3rd Congressional District. The program is for a "Victory in '60" fundraising dinner, featuring Kennedy as the guest of honor and the evening's keynote speaker. Signed just beneath his image in blue ink, *"John Kennedy"*, and countersigned by Brademas on the verso. [Brademas served in the House for 20 years, rising to Majority Whip in his last two terms. He later served as president of NYU]. Some wear to the edges, common to such documents of this age; overall, in fine condition. (#24006) **$1,500.00**



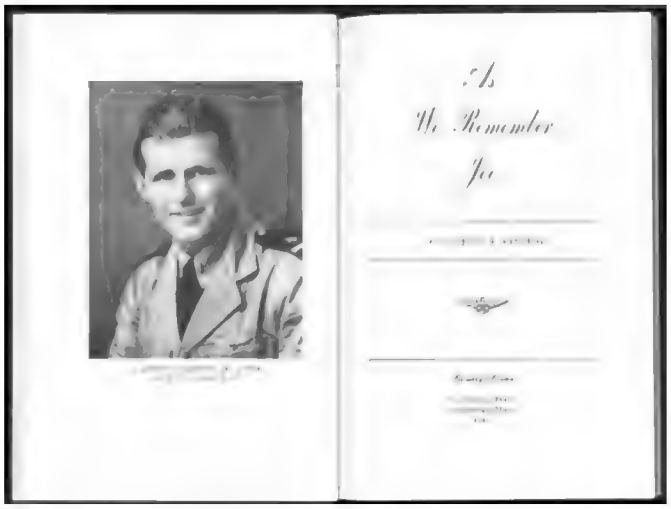
45. KENNEDY, JOHN F. AND JACQUELINE. Book Signed as President and First Lady, entitled The White House: An Historic Guide (Washington, D.C.: White House Historical Association, 1962), 132pp, with extensive color plates and illustrations. Inscribed on the presentation page by JFK, *"For David Bell, with warm personal regards – John Kennedy, Christmas 1962"* and signed just beneath *"Jacqueline Kennedy"*. The presentation page announces "This special edition is limited to seventy-five copies, of which this is number 22a". Hardbound, with the inscribee's initials "DEB" embossed in gold on the cover.

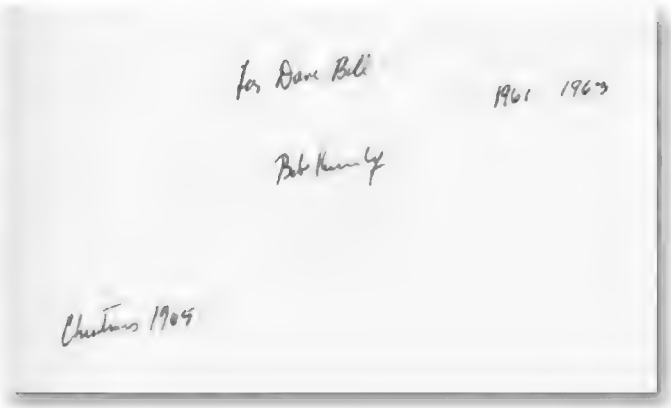
After the First Couple took up residence in the White House, Jacqueline Kennedy found the executive mansion poorly maintained and lacking in any furnishings from the previous century. She wasted no time in appointing the first White House curator, and in forming the Fine Arts Committee for the White House to procure furniture and artwork that was either owned by previous Presidents, or representative of particular periods in the building's history.

She was careful to insure the public understood that this was not a matter of decorating to her tastes, but an effort to honor American history and craftsmanship: "It would be sacrilege to merely redecorate it – a word I hate. It must be restored, and that has nothing to do with decoration. That is a question of scholarship."

With the formation of the White House Historical Association in November 1961, Mrs. Kennedy oversaw the publication of The White House: An Historic Guide, the first official guide for the building. Highly successful, proceeds from the sale of the guide helped pay for the restoration, and it is still in print today.

Slight wear to the upper edge of the spine, and minor wear on the tips of the upper corners of the cover; otherwise in fine condition. This special limited edition copy of The White House is exceedingly rare, and examples signed by both the President and First Lady are especially desirable. (#24211) **$7,500.00**





Young John F. Kennedy's poignant memorial to his brother, As We Remember Joe, signed by Robert Kennedy

46. Kennedy, Robert Fitzgerald. 1925-1968. American politician. **Rare Book Signed**, a First Edition Presentation Copy of As We Remember Joe (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Privately Printed at the University Press, 1945), seventy-five pages.

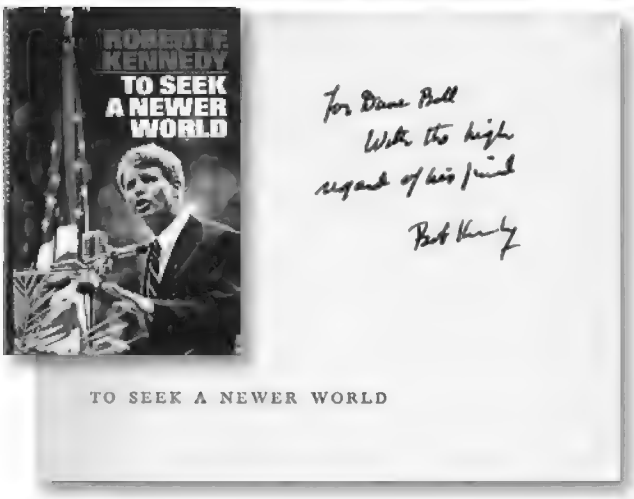
Inscribed on the front endpaper *"For Dave Bell, Bob Kennedy, 1961-1963, Christmas 1965"*.

The book is a collection of essays, letters, and memoirs of (and by) Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., who was killed over England on August 12, 1944 while on a super-secret bombing mission in his PB4Y Liberator. Tasked with guiding his airplane — rigged as a drone and loaded with explosives — into a German rocket base, the plane exploded prematurely over the French countryside.

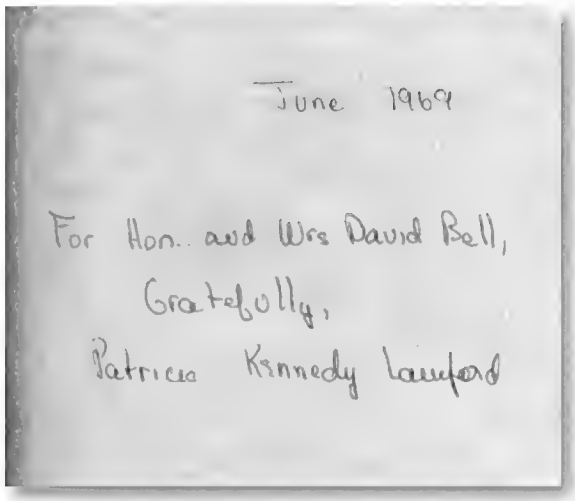
After the death of Joe Jr., the family sunk into a period of deep mourning. The Kennedy patriarch, Joe Sr., was never the same after losing his son, whom he considered the family torch-bearer. During a discussion amongst the grieving siblings, the project of a memorial book was brought up. Said JFK's sister, Eunice, "[Jack] believes in immediate action. When all of us talked about how nice it would be to have a book written about Joe, it was Jack who disappeared every evening from five to seven-thirty and wrote letters and made calls, and collected information, and wrote the book while the rest of us were still playing games." Jack had undertaken the project with the desire to give the completed work to his parents for Christmas, and had it published at a cost of $5,000.00. 360 copies were published, though not until spring of the following year.

Young Jack's foreward describes the book's contents and purpose: "These essays have been written by people who knew Joe, and knew him well… I have tried to include in the list of contributors twenty people who knew him under different circumstances and from different perspectives." "**This book is meant just for the family and those who knew Joe** [bold emphasis by the editor]. Inevitably, as you read these essays, recollections of him will come to you and you will think of anecdotes that perhaps should have been written here. If you do the purpose of this book will have been realized. These essays are only intended to jog you memory." Up to this time, Jack considered the prose of the Foreward the best he had ever written.

A rare inscribed copy of As We Remember Joe. Very subtle wear to the top and bottom hanging edges of the spine; overall, in fine condition. (#24209) **$3,950.00**



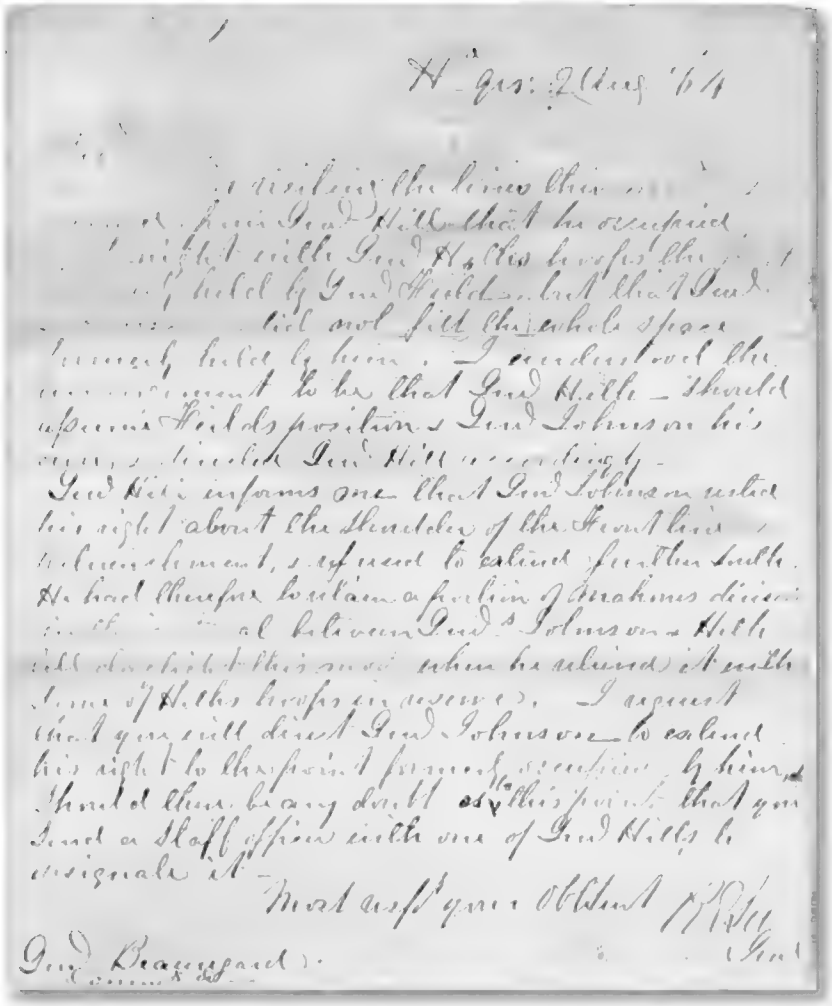
47. KENNEDY, ROBERT FITZGERALD. Signed Book, To Seek a Newer World (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Co., 1967), 233pp, inscribed on the half-title page in black ink *"For Dave Bell, With the high regard of his friend Bob Kennedy"*. Culled partially from speeches and position papers regarding the issues of 1967, Robert Kennedy offers his solutions and proclaims his faith in the younger generation to create a society that has learned form the mistakes of its elders. In fine condition. Includes the original color dust jacket. (#24208) **$695.00**



48. LAWFORD, PATRICIA KENNEDY. Signed Book, That Shining Hour (private printing, 1969), collected by Patricia Lawford Kennedy in honor of her fallen brother, Robert F. Kennedy, 306pp, hardbound, inscribed on the front end leaf in blue ink *"June, 1969 – For Hon. And Mrs. David Bell, Gratefully, Patricia Kennedy Lawford."* The title of the book is based upon King Arthur's Camelot and the legend of "one brief shining hour", and features the personal anecdotes and remembrances of RFK by over 100 of his friends and associates, concluding with personal memories of him written by family members. Sen. Edward M. Kennedy is the final entry. On the dedication page, Patricia writes that the book was compiled *"for Ethel and their children, and for* [Bobby's] *brother and his sisters and their children. It is for dad and mother who gave everything to all of us. And it is for his friends who loved him.... Some of the children in the family are too young to have known Bobby well.... For them, I would like this book to be a warm and loving guide to the true nature of a warm and loving man."* Exceedingly rare, this wonderful tribute to the life of RFK remains in fine condition. (#) **$295.00**

R.E. Lee signed war-date photograph in Confederate military dress – his very first portrait taken during the Civil War

49. LEE, ROBERT E. 1807-1870. C.S.A. general. **Handsome Carte-de-Visite Photograph Signed**, a head and shoulder portrait of Lee in military dress, c. 1862. The image is by Rockwell & Cowell of Petersburg, Va. This was the first photograph taken of Lee during the Civil War, and purportedly the only photograph of him taken in the field; it became the "master" photograph of this period, copied extensively in both the North and the South and was the general public's first picture of Gen. Lee as well as the model for numerous engravings. Signed *"R.E. Lee"* at the lower edge in black ink with large sweeping strokes. Verso bears a revenue stamp on which is written a cancellation, *"R&C Ap. 16, 1866"*. A very handsome image. In fine condition. (#24078) **$7,500.00**



Following the horrific explosion that decimated his Confederate defenders at the Battle of the Crater, Gen. Robert E. Lee must reform his lines along the Richmond-Petersburg Front

50. Lee, Robert E. Superb Military Content Autograph Letter Signed, One page, Quarto, dated August 2, 1864, from *"Hd Qrs"* [Petersburg, Virginia]. Written to Gen. **P.G.T. Beauregard**. Lee pens (in full):

"Genl

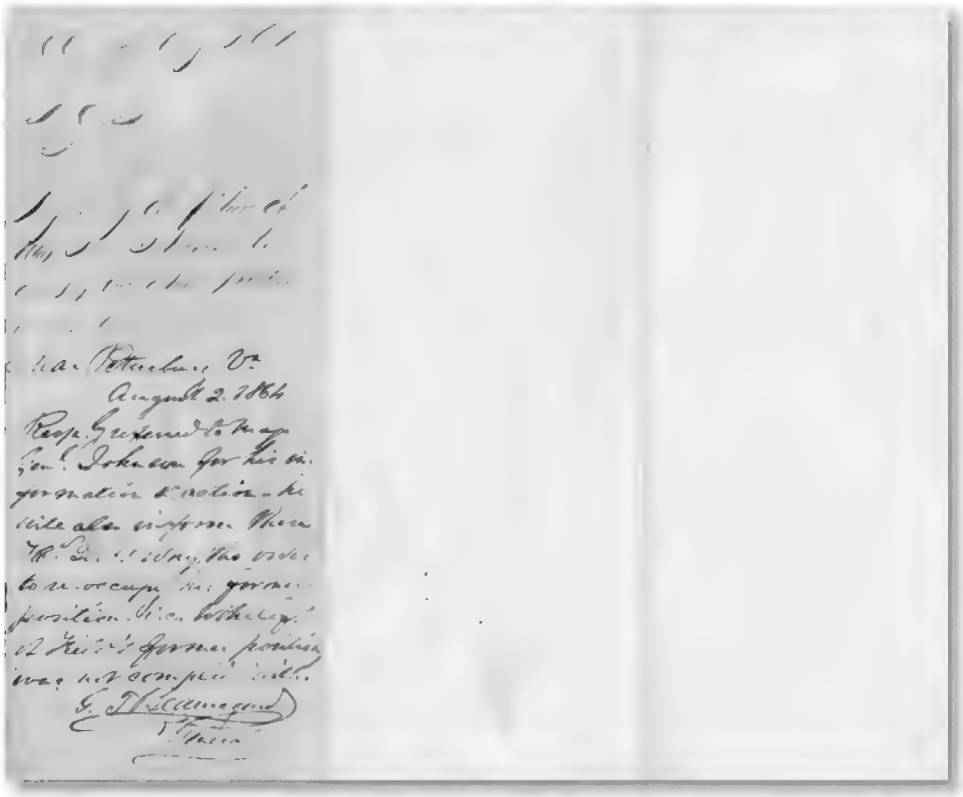
On visiting the line this morn I learned from Genl. Hill that he occupied last night with Genl. Heth's troops the front formerly held by Genl. Field, but that Genl. [Bushrod] *Johnson did not fill the whole space formerly held by him. I understood the arrangement to be that Genl. Heth should assume Field's position & Genl. Johnson his own, & Directed Genl. Hill accordingly. Genl. Hill informs me that Genl. Johnson rested his right about the shoulder of the Front line's retrenchment & refused to extend further South. He had therefore to retain a portion of Mahone's division in the interval between Genls. Johnson & Heth till daylight this morning when he relieved it with some of Heth's troops in reserve. I request that you will direct Genl. Johnson to extend his right to the point formerly occupied by him. Should there be any doubt to this point that you send a Staff officer with one of Genl. Hills to designate it.*

Most respy your Obt. Servt.

R.E. Lee
Genl

Genl Beauregard"

Beauregard has docketed on the verso: [see next page]



"Near Petersburg Va.

August 2, 1864

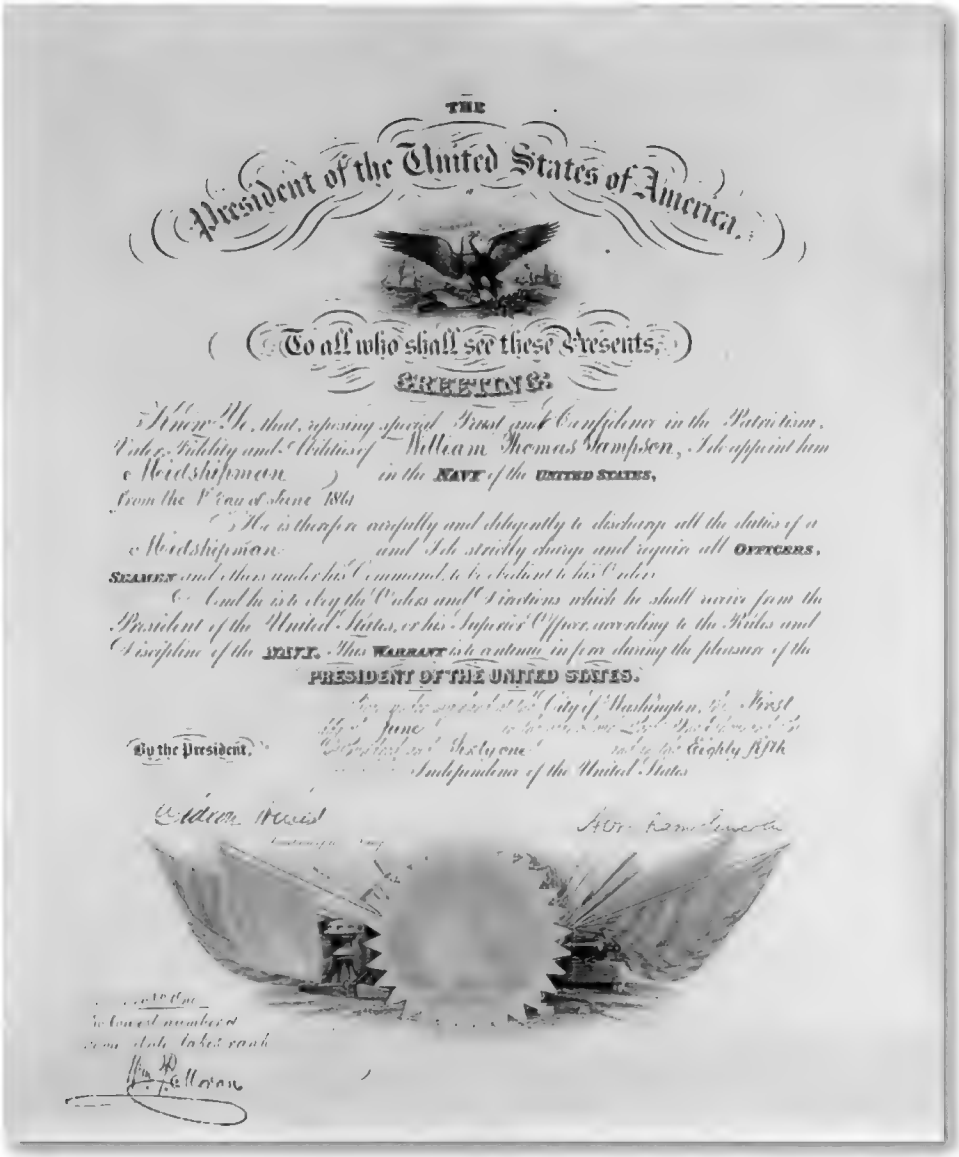
Respy referenced to Maj Genl Johnson for his information & action – he will also inform there Hd Qrs why the order to re-occupy his former position i.e. to the left of Field's former position was not complied with. G.T. Beauregard, General"

THE BATTLE OF THE CRATER (JULY 30, 1864)

As early as the first of July, mysterious and concealed activity on the Federal front indicated that the enemy was mining in the vicinity of Elliott's Salient - a particularly strong point in the Confederate line near a ridge called Cemetery Hill - on the line of Bushrod Johnson's Division, in front of Blandford Cemetery. Behind the earthen embankments lay a battery of four guns, with two veteran South Carolina infantry regiments stationed on either side. Some members of the 48th Pennsylvania Volunteers in General Robert B. Potter's 2nd Division of the Union IX Corps, many of whom had been coal miners from the upper Schuylkill coal region, had come up with an idea. Since the two lines were less than 400 feet apart at the position opposite Elliott's Salient, Lieutenant Colonel Henry Pleasants and his regiment decided to construct a mine under the Confederate fortification in order to blow it up. Work started on the mine on June 25th. Having solved the problem of ventilation, Pleasants' diggers were directly under the Confederate battery by July 17th. Lateral tunnels were added, extending to the right and left, paralleling the Confederate fortifications above; they were completed on July 23rd. The outcome: 320 kegs of black powder - about four tons - were placed in the two lateral tunnels in eight magazines. The explosion was set for 3:30 a.m., July 30th. The fuse was lit at 3:15 a.m., but something went wrong; the fuse was relit, and the explosion occurred at 4:45 a.m. Nine companies of the 19th and 22nd South Carolina were hurled into the air; nearly 300 were killed or maimed. One officer present described the scene: "...the mass of earth went into the air, carrying with it men, guns, carriages, and limbers, and spread out like an immense cloud as it reached its altitude, so close were the Union lines that the mass appeared as if it would descent immediately upon the troops waiting to make the charge..."

The explosion was a tremendous success, though the exploitation by the Union infantry proved to be a huge failure. In a follow-up attack, many Union soldiers plunged into the huge hole (170 ft. long; 60-80 ft. wide; 30 ft. deep). By this time, the Confederates had regrouped and counterattacked; Major General William Mahone led the response to the blast, inflicting approx. 4,000 Union casualties. The huddled Union soldiers in the crater were nearly helpless as the enraged rebels relentlessly pounded them with artillery attacks. The final Union casualties: 3,798 out of 20,708 engaged; total Confederate casualties were about 1,500. Though the explosion broke through Confederate lines, Ulysses S. Grant called the assault "a stupendous failure". A court of inquiry found Major Genl. Ambrose E. Burnside, Brigadier Genl. James H. Ledlie and Brigadier Genl. Edward Ferrero responsible for the bungled assault.

An excellent letter from Robert E. Lee written just three days following the Battle of the Crater, and he orders troops to fill the gaps in his lines caused by the huge explosion. In fine condition. (#24084) **$39,500.00**

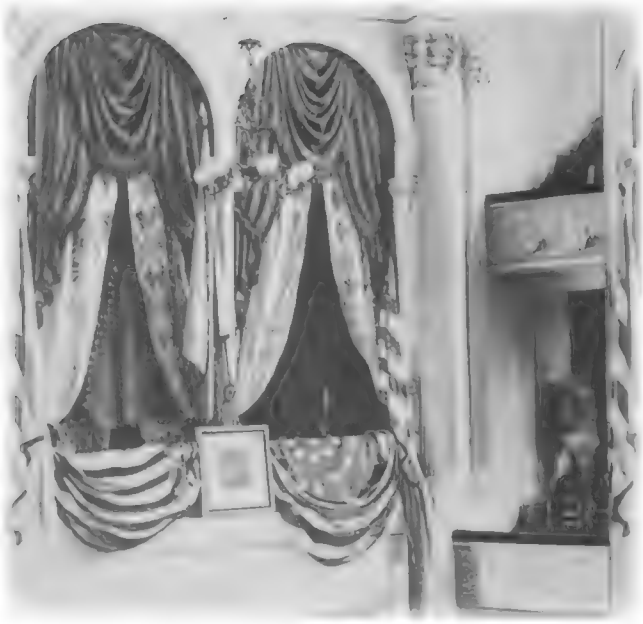

THE
President of the United States of America,
To all who shall see these Presents, GREETING:
Know Ye, That, reposing special Trust and Confidence in the Patriotism, Valor, Fidelity and Abilities of William Thomas Sampson, I do appoint him a Midshipman in the NAVY of the UNITED STATES, from the Twenty Second day of June 1861.
He is therefore carefully and diligently to discharge all the duties of a Midshipman and I do strictly charge and require all OFFICERS, SEAMEN and others under his Command, to be obedient to his Orders.
And he is to obey the Orders and Directions which he shall receive from the President of the United States, or his Superior Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of the NAVY. This WARRANT is to continue in force during the pleasure of the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
In witness whereof, I have caused the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the City of Washington, the First day of June in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and Eighty fifth and of the Independence of the United States
By the President.
Registered No. One
The lowest number of same date takes rank

Pres. Abraham Lincoln appoints recent Annapolis graduate William T. Sampson to the rank of Midshipman in the Navy, beginning his long and illustrious military career

51. Lincoln, Abraham. 1809-1865. 16th President of the U.S. (1861-1865). **Rare Naval Appointment Document Signed as President**, 14 in. x 16 in., on vellum, dated June 1, 1861. The document appoints William T. Sampson to the rank of Midshipman in the U.S. Navy, and is signed boldly at the lower right in full *"Abraham Lincoln"*, and countersigned by Secretary of the Navy Gideon Welles. Most notably, the document is written at the lower right corner as *"Registered No. One"*, and that *"The lowest number of same date takes rank"* – signifying that Sampson was graduated first in his class at Annapolis.

After duty early in the Civil War as instructor at the Naval Academy at Newport, Sampson joined the monitor *Patapsco* in 1864 as executive officer, and was on her turret when she was blown up while removing mines in Charleston harbor, January 15, 1865, with a loss of sixty lives. Sampson was made lieutenant in 1862, and lieutenant commander in 1866, while serving on the *Colorado* of the European Squadron. Sampson went on to serve with distinction in the Spanish-American war of 1898-99, and is partially credited with the capture of Admiral Cervera's entire fleet in Santiago harbor.

A fantastic naval document with an excellent association. In fine condition. (#18063) **$10,000.00**



John Wilkes Booth, one of the most famous actors in the U.S., plans his next stage appearances in a rare handwritten letter dating from the Civil War, accompanied with a carte-de-visite and two original John Wilkes Booth theater playbills

52. [LINCOLN, ABRAHAM]. BOOTH, JOHN WILKES. 1838-1865. American actor, and the assassin of President Lincoln. **Exceedingly Rare Autograph Letter Signed with Accompanying Archive**, including a **Carte-de-Visite** and **Two Vintage Playbills**. The letter is dated October 18 [1863] from New York, and written to a correspondent identified only as *"John"*. Booth pens (in full):

"Dear John

Have not heard from you of late. Nov. 23d and 30th is the only time I have for Cleveland. I asked for Feb 1st and 8th in Columbus. I can still give you that time I guess but let me hear from you at once as I must answer Evansville. If you can not arrange that time for Columbus I may be able to give you Feb 29th and March 7th for Columbus, but you must answer at once by telegraph. I play tomorrow Monday the 19th here in Providence - the next night in Hartford.

Yours truly,

J. Wilkes Booth"

In the letter's body, Booth makes plans for the Theater season of 1863-64. February 29th of the next year is mentioned, conclusively dating the letter to October of 1863, as 1864 was a leap year.

Also included in the archive is a **Handsome Carte-de-Visite**, with secretarial signature originally placed on the CDV for identification purposes. The CDV measures 2¼ in. x 4 in. This un-attributed studio portrayal, the most famous image of Booth ever taken, shows the dashing actor clad in formal theater attire, with walking cane in his right hand.

Also included are two **Boston Museum Playbills** from 1864. These rare theater relics are dated May 19 and May 20, 1864, and list Booth in the leading roles in "The Wife!" and "Macbeth" in bold letters. Booth is also announced as the lead in a benefit performance of "The Marble Heart" for that Saturday (May 21). The playbills each measure 5¾ in. x 14¼ in., and exhibit natural wrinkling from handling. Original John Wilkes Booth theater artifacts are virtually unknown in the historical collectibles market, and these two museum-quality pieces are especially desirable, with dates less than a year before the Lincoln Assassination.

The archive is housed in an archival presentation folio, measuring 11½ in. x 15½ in., with a typed transcription of the letter and archival notes prepared over 50 years ago.

Booth's signature is considered to be the one of rarest of *all* American autographs. His handwritten letters are even more scarce, as the nation-wide manhunt after Lincoln's assassination prompted many of those who possessed his papers to destroy them, fearful that they would be implicated in the conspiracy. This is one of the few surviving handwritten letters, and it wonderfully illustrates his capacity for making long-range plans – a personal trait that would serve him well just 18 months later as his plan to assassinate Lincoln came to fruition. Accompanied with a number of other important Booth artifacts, this archive is of immeasurable historic significance, and worthy of inclusion in the finest collections of Civil War Americana. (#24000) **$35,000.00**

New York
Oct 18th 11

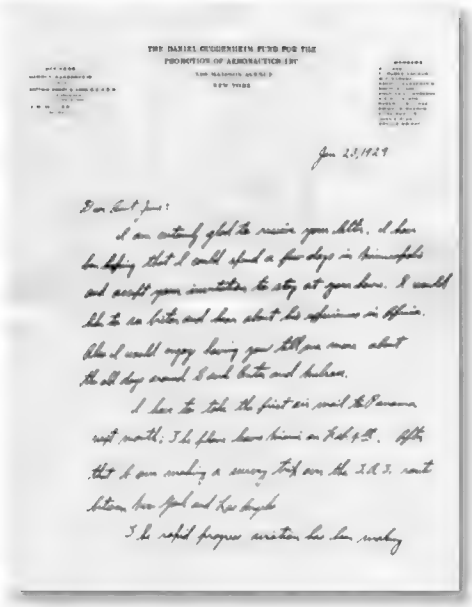
Dear John
Have not
heard from you of late
Nov 23d and 30th 11 is the
only time I have for
Cleveland, I asked
for Feb 1st and 8th
in Columbus, I can
still give you that time
I guess but let me hear
from you at once, as I
must answer Louisville
If you can not accept
that time for Columbus
I may be able to give
you Feb 29th and March
7th for Columbus. but
you must answer at

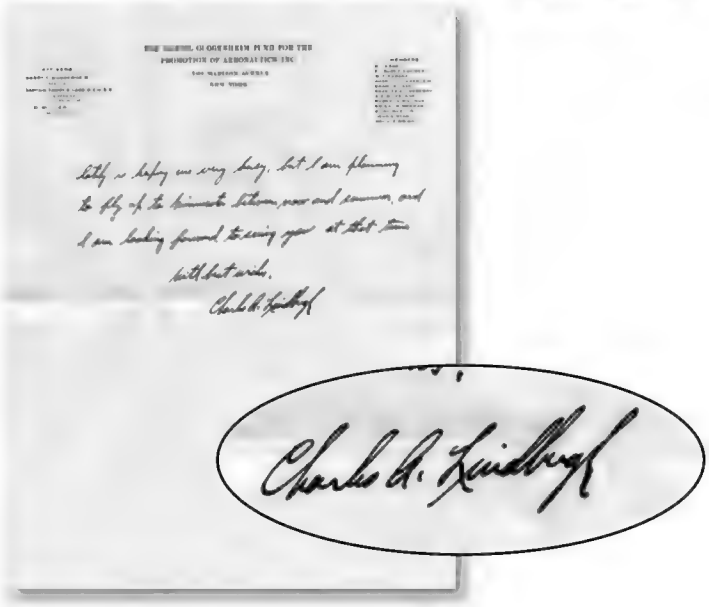
once by telegraph.
I play to morrow
Monday 19th 11 here in
Providence the next
night in Hartford.
Yours truly
J Wilkes Booth

BOSTON MUSEUM
ACTING MANAGER Mr. E. H. FIELD
FOURTH WEEK OF
J. WILKES BOOTH
ST. PIERRE
SPLENDID CAST
Mr WARNER as Tom TWO BONNYCASTLES
THIS THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 19, 1864
THE WIFE!
CAST AS FOLLOWS
JULIAN ST PIERRE J. WILKES BOOTH
DANCE LA VIVANDIERE!
TWO BONNYCASTLES!
Seats Secured One Week in Advance.

BOSTON MUSEUM
ACTING MANAGER Mr. E. H. FIELD
BENEFIT
J. WILKES BOOTH
EXCEEDINGLY ATTRACTIVE BILL
MACBETH
BRILLIANT DISTRIBUTION OF CHARACTERS
THIS FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 20th, 1864.
MACBETH
OBSERVE THE CAST.
MACBETH J. WILKES BOOTH
DANCE LA VIVANDIERE!
THE FIRE EATER!
Seats Secured One Week in Advance.

J. W. Booth





As the world celebrates his amazing Transatlantic feat, Charles Lindbergh continues to open new frontiers in aviation, taking the first airmail from the U.S. to Panama and exploring new air routes between New York and Los Angeles for what would become the first transcontinental airline service

"I have to take the first air mail to Panama next month… After that I am making a survey trip over the T.A.T. routes between New York and Los Angeles.

"The rapid progress aviation has been making lately is keeping me very busy…"

53. LINDBERGH, CHARLES A. 1902-1974. American aviator. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, on *"The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics, Inc."* letterhead stationery, New York, January 23, 1929. Written to his aunt, Mrs. June Butler of Minneapolis, Minnesota. Also includes the original transmittal envelope completed entirely in Lindbergh's hand. Lindbergh pens (in full):

"Dear Aunt June:

I am certainly glad to receive your letter. I have been hoping that I could spend a few days in Minneapolis and accept your invitation to stay at your house. I would like to see Victor and hear about his experiences in Africa. Also I would enjoy having you tell me more about the old days around Sauk Center and Melrose.

I have to take the first air mail to Panama next month. The plane leaves Miami on Feb. 4th. After that I am making a survey trip over the T.A.T. [Transcontinental Air Transport] *routes between New York and Los Angeles.*

The rapid progress aviation has been making lately is keeping me very busy, but I am planning to fly up to Minnesota between now and summer, and I am looking forward to seeing you at that time.

With best wishes,

Charles A. Lindbergh"

In the two years following his heroic transatlantic flight, Charles Lindbergh had become commercial aviation's most influential advocate — as well as the world's most famous living person. At the time this letter was written, Lindbergh was still on the payroll of financier Daniel Guggenheim, who had established an endowment of $500,000 in 1927 to create a "Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics". After a triumphant national tour in his *Spirit of St. Louis* under Guggenheim's stipend, Lindbergh turned his considerable talents towards the promise of commercial aviation, for he believed that aviation could bring nations together. *"The Thing that interested me now, is breaking up the prejudices between nations, linking them up through aviation."*

Lindbergh allied himself with Clement M. Keys, the chief executive of Curtis Airplane Company, to form a subsidiary called Transcontinental Air Transport. This new flying venture would provide transcontinental passenger air service between New York and California in less than 48 hours. Partnered with the railroads, TAT would use the existing infrastructure of the railroads – timetables, ticket-taking, terminals and tracks to follow – until the entire air route could be lit at night and more permanent terminals, later known as "airports", could be built.

Lindbergh spent most of 1928-29 establishing the TAT route. He selected ten intermediate points between the coasts, then checked each stop to ensure that the route was safe and worth the money people would spend to save a few days of travel. Most of his suggestions became the standard for aviation in the United States, and subsequently around the world. In many cities, Lindbergh helped created the models for their first modern airports.

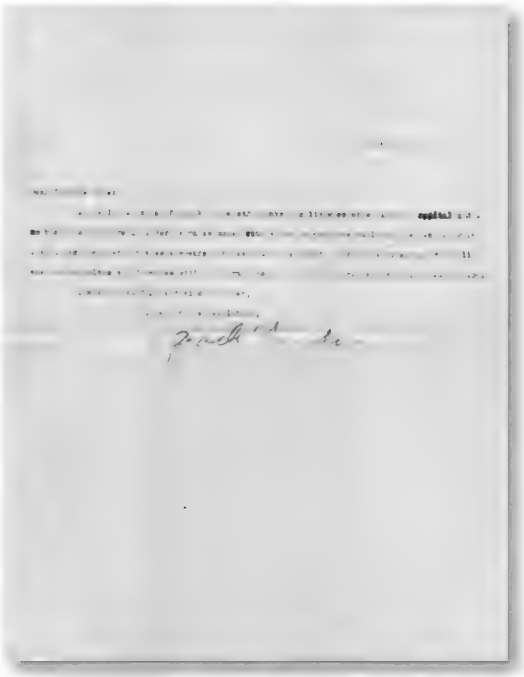
A fantastic letter written during the apex of Lindbergh's fame, and during the infancy of the U.S. airline industry, of which Lindbergh was the key figure.

At this time, Lindy was also harboring an important and closely-held secret: less than two weeks after the date of this letter (February 12, 1929), U.S. Ambassador to Mexico Dwight Morrow announced that his daughter, Anne Spencer Morrow, was engaged to Charles Lindbergh. The most eligible bachelor in the world had been captured!

In very fine condition. (#23713) **$6,950.00**

Amelia Earhart poses in front of the Lockheed Electra airplane in which she would later disappear

54. Earhart, Amelia. 1897-1937. American aviatrix. **Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black and white, an image of Earhart standing in front of the very same Lockheed Electra in which she disappeared in 1937. Signed on the image in black ink just beneath the landing gear, *"Amelia Earhart"*. The photograph is stamped on the verso *"Lockheed Photo by J.H. Washburn - Please Credit"*. General wrinkling, with minor tears at the upper, right and lower margins. (#24232) **$2,000.00**



The Great San Francisco Earthquake of 1906 has nearly wiped out funding for Jack London's 45-foot ketch *Snark*, the ocean-going yacht in which he plans to circumnavigate the globe

55. London, Jack. 1876-1916. American novelist and short story writer. **Typed Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, dated May 15, 1906 from his ranch in Glen Ellen, California. Written to Mrs. Edith M. Lloyd of the United Gas Improvement Co. in Philadelphia; one of the company's principals, Lawrence W. Rice, had recently approached London to invest in the development of a gas burner for domestic ranges that Rice had improved. London writes (in full):

"Dear Comrade Rice:

I reply to yours of May 8. The earthquake has likewise eaten into my capital and I am busy hustling now in order to raise money with which to continue building the boat on which I sail next October for a seven-years' cruise round the world. From the foregoing you will see that my plans and finances will not permit me to go into the proposition which you mention.

Thanking you for your kindly letter,

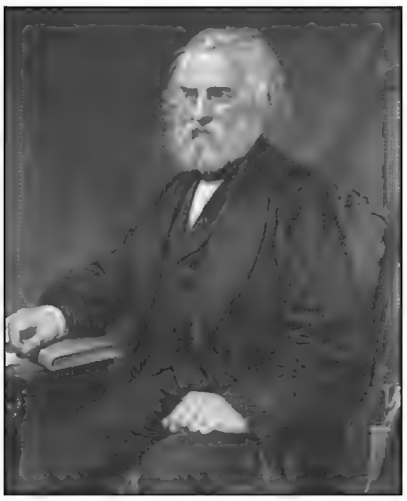
Yours for the Revolution,

Jack London"

In 1906, London began to build a 45-foot yacht on which he planned a round-the-world voyage, to last seven years. After many delays Jack, his wife Charmian, and a small crew sailed out of San Francisco Bay on April 23, 1907, bound for the South Pacific. For the next year and a half, the *Snark* miraculously prevailed despite fundamental flaws in the design of the boat and the inexperience of the crew, who learned their duties en route. London taught himself how to use a sextant, and Charmian proved to be the most adept sailor on the crew, earning the admiration of her shipmates. After calling in at Hawaii, the Marquesas, the Solomon Islands and Tahiti, the ill and weary Londons reluctantly abandoned the voyage, proceeding by steamer from the Solomons to Australia in November, 1908, for a rest before heading home – far short of the original seven-year cruise that London had originally planned, as he mentions in this letter.

Perhaps most significantly, this letter is dated less than one month after the devastating San Francisco earthquake, which rumbled through the Bay Area on April 18, 1906. The tremor and subsequent fire destroyed nearly three-quarters of San Francisco. Across the bay in Alameda, the 5-ton keel of the *Snark* was scheduled to be laid that morning, but the earthquake interrupted the morning's plans.

An excellent letter from London, written just four weeks after the earthquake, and mentioning one of his intrepid adventures that would form the basis of yet another Jack London novel. In fine condition with a bold signature. Includes a vintage color postcard of the *Snark*, at anchor in Alameda, CA. (#24023) **$2,500.00**



Poet Henry Wadsworth Longfellow writes the poem used ninety years later by FDR to rally the allies to resist the Axis Powers

"Thou, Too, Sail On, O Ship Of State! Sail On, O Union, Strong And Great!"

56. LONGFELLOW, HENRY WADSWORTH. 1807-1882. American poet. **Rare Autograph Manuscript Poem Signed**, *"Sail On, O Ship Of State!"*, One page, Quarto, originally published in book form in 1850, The Building of the Ship. Longfellow pens (in full):

"Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy keel,
What Workmen wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast, and sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound and shock,
'T is of the wave and not the rock;
'T is but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore,
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith triumphant o'er our fears,
Are all with thee,—are all with thee!

Henry W. Longfellow"

On Feb. 9, 1941, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill delivered his "Give us the tools and we will finish the job" speech to his people. Churchill urged the Americans, not yet at war with Germany, to lend a hand to his country's battle to fight against the terror then gripping the globe. Churchill intoned:

"...The other day President Roosevelt gave his opponent in the late Presidential election a letter of introduction to me, and in it he wrote out a verse in his own handwriting from Longfellow, which, he said, 'applies to you people as it does to us.' Here is the verse:

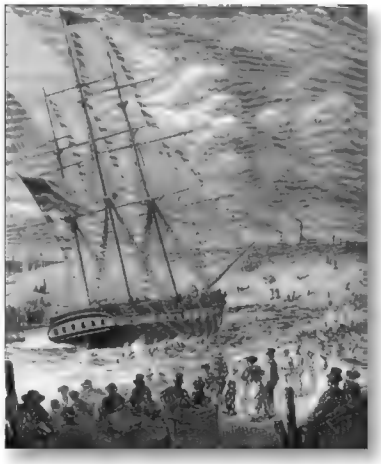
'Sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!'

What is the answer that I shall give in your name to this great man, the thrice-chosen head of a nation of 130,000,000? Here is the answer which I will give to President Roosevelt.

Put your confidence in us. Give us your faith and your blessing, and under Providence all will be well. We shall not fail or falter; we shall not weaken or tire. Neither the sudden shock of battle nor the long-drawn trials of vigilance and exertion will wear us down. Give us the tools and we will finish the job."

This Longfellow poem also struck the heart of another great leader. A famous story concerning the poem is related by Sandburg in his biography of Abraham Lincoln: "Early in the war a newspaper clipping of a speech delivered in New York came to Lincoln's hands, and at its close his eyes caught stanzas...beginning: 'Thou, too, sail on, O Ship of State!...' Nicolay was surprised at the way these lines hit the President. He seemed to be reading them for the first time. And as Nicolay had memorized the piece at school he recited it for Lincoln to the last lines: 'Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears, Our faith triumphant o'er our fears.' They stirred something deep in Lincoln. 'His eyes filled with tears, and his cheeks were wet,' said Nicolay. 'He did not speak for some minutes, but finally said with simplicity: "It is a wonderful gift to be able to stir men like that." After the President's endorsement, the poem became the watchword of Union hopes.

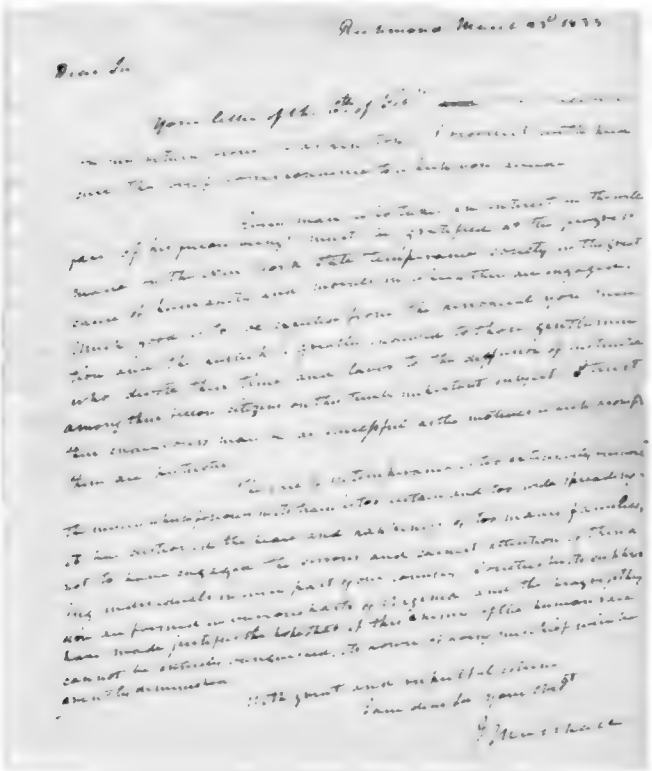
A fantastic piece of literary history which served the country in two wars spanning two centuries. In all of our years of business, this is the first handwritten copy of this poem by Longfellow that we have ever encountered. (#24138) **$25,000.00**



, Low, sail on, O Ship of State!
Sail on, O Union, strong and great!
Humanity, with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!
We know what Master laid thy Keel,
What workmen [illegible] thy ribs of steel,
Who made each [illegible] sail, and rope,
What anvils rang, what hammers beat,
In what a forge, and what a heat
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope!
Fear not each sudden sound, and shock;
'Tis of the waves and not the rock;
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale!
In spite of rock and tempest's roar,
In spite of false lights on the shore
Sail on, nor fear to breast the sea!
Our hearts, our hopes are all with thee,
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our

Our hearts triumphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee, — are all with thee!

Henry W. Longfellow



Chief Justice John Marshall weighs in on the evils of alcohol, and praises the efforts of the early temperance movements in the U.S.

"The vice of intemperance is too extensively ruinous, the miserly which follows in its train is too certain and too wide spreading & it has destroyed the peace and happiness of too many families, not to have engaged the serious and earnest attention of thinking individuals in every part of our country"

"...the progress [temperance societies] *have made justifies the hope that, if this enemy of the human race cannot be entirely vanquished, its power of doing mischief will be greatly diminished"*

57. MARSHALL, JOHN. 1755-1835. American statesman and lawyer. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Quarto, Richmond, March 23, 1833. With attached address overleaf penned in Marshall's hand to: *"William B. Sprague, Albany, New York"*. William B. Sprague (1795-1876) served as the pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York for over forty years. During this time he became one of the most widely known American clergymen of his day – an able sermonizer, constantly called upon for addresses on special occasions; a scholar especially interested in history and biography; a prolific writer on a variety of subjects; and an enthusiastic collector of autograph manuscripts. Marshall, in his late seventies, pens (in full):

"Dear Sir

Your letter of the 6th of Feby, was received on my return from Washington. I recollect with pleasures the brief correspondence to which you allude.

Every man who takes an interest in the welfare of his fellow beings must be gratified at the progress made by the New York State Temperance Society in the great cause of humanity and morals in which they are engaged. Much good is to be expected from the periodical you mention, and the publick is greatly indebted to those gentlemen who devote their time and labor to the diffusion of instruction among their fellow citizens on this truly important subject. I trust their endeavours may be as successful as the motives which prompt them are patriotic.

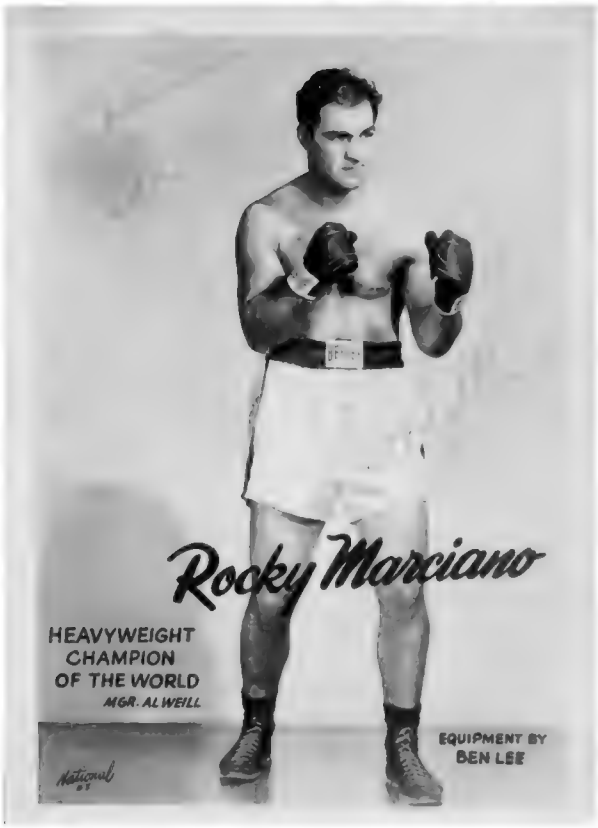
The vice of intemperance is too extensively ruinous, the miserly which follows in its train is too certain and too wide spreading & it has destroyed the peace and happiness of too many families, not to have engaged the serious and earnest attention of thinking individuals in every part of our country. Societies for its suppression are formed in various parts of Virginia and the progress they have made justifies the hope that, if this enemy of the human race cannot be entirely vanquished, its power of doing mischief will be greatly diminished.

With great and respectful esteem
I am dear Sir your Obedt

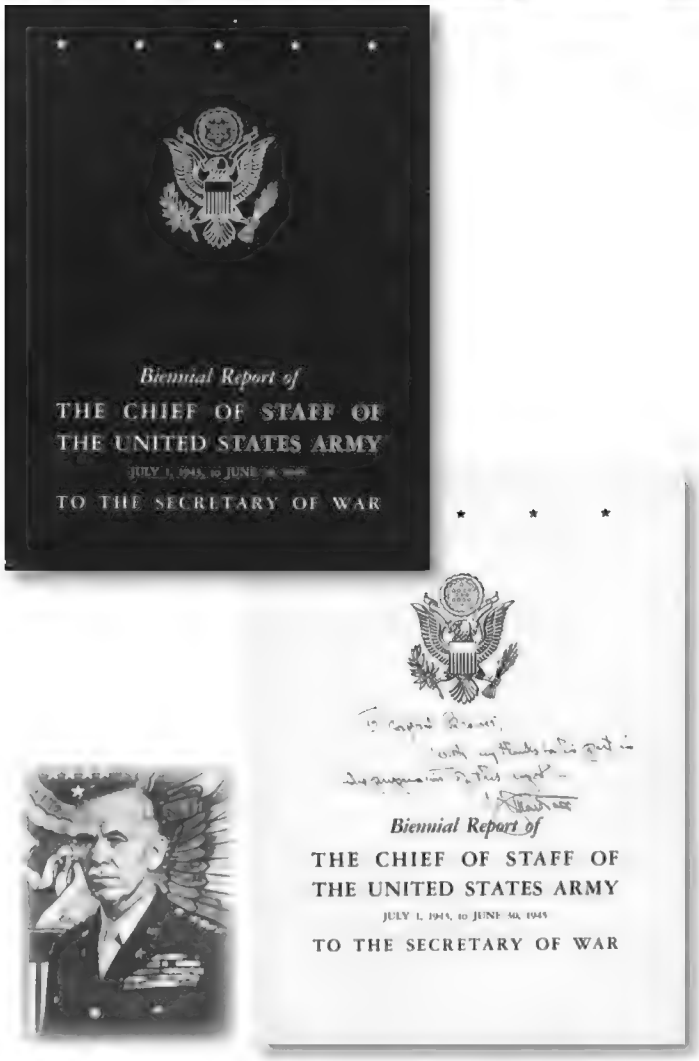
J. Marshall"

The early temperance movement had its roots in the colonial period, stimulated by the writings of Dr. **Benjamin Rush** (1745-1813), a signer of the Declaration of Independence, who wrote one of the first American works on the subject - *Sermons to Gentlemen upon Temperance and Exercise* (1772). However, it would be another 26 years until another crusader, Presbyterian clergyman **Lyman Beecher** (1775-1863), would take up the cause. His six successive sermons, in 1825, on the evils of excessive drinking (even at the formal meetings of the ministers) were widely distributed, and it was through Beecher's effective leadership that the General Association of Connecticut adopted drastic recommendations regarding temperance. By the 1830s, the temperance movement had gained steam, and sermons regarding the evils of alcohol soon sprang from pulpits across the country, including Sprague's. However, it would be nearly 100 years until the temperance movement finally achieved its aim: a Constitutional Amendment banning the sale of alcohol in the U.S. (enacted in 1917 – repealed in 1933).

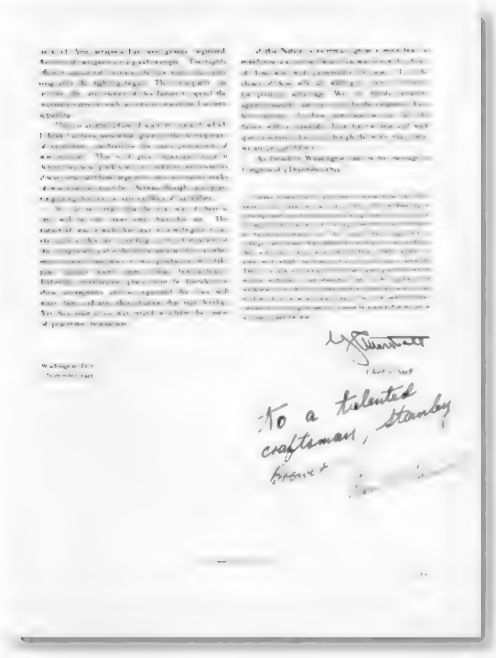
Stirring and inspirational words from the Chief Justice of the United States, considered one of the greatest intellectuals in all of American history. In fine condition. (#23957) **$4,950.00**



58. Marciano, Rocky. 1923-1969. American boxer. **Signed Photograph**, 5 in. x 7 in., black and white, a fabulous publicity image of Marciano, the "Heavyweight Champion of the World", posing in his trunks and boxing gloves. Inscribed on the image in blue ink, *"Best Wishes to Anthony Lati, Rocky Marciano"*. Minor surface wrinkling; o/w in fine condition. (#21229) **$695.00**


Biennial Report of
THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF
THE UNITED STATES ARMY
TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR
Biennial Report of
THE CHIEF OF STAFF OF
THE UNITED STATES ARMY
TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Gen. George C. Marshall inscribes his Official Report of WWII to the young corporal who designed it



59. Marshall, George C. 1880-1959. U.S. general and statesman. **Rare Signed Report of the Chief of Staff of the Army**, a complete account of the battles and events of the last half of World War II, from the plan for the invasion of Europe through the occupation of Germany and Japan in 1945 and 1946. The square-bound report measures 9 in. x 12 in., and is 123 pages long with a handsome black cover with white lettering (since slightly faded to off-white), reading *"Biennial Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army, July 1, 1943, to June 30, 1945 to the Secretary of War."* Sprinkled throughout the report are numerous color and black & white perspective maps of nearly every major battle and troop movement in both the European and Pacific theaters of operation. The narrative reads like a well-written documentary, describing every campaign in thrilling detail. Inscribed on the title page in blue ink to the graphic artist, *"To Corporal Brower, with my thanks for his part in the preparation of this report – G.C. Marshall"*. Stanley Brower was a corporal assigned to the Scientific Advisory Group stationed in the Pentagon during 1944-45, and was chosen to prepare this report for Marshall just as WWII was winding down and the Marshall Plan was taking shape. Here, Marshall takes the time to sign this copy of the finished product for Corp. Brower in gratitude for a job well done. As such, it may be the only copy of this excellent piece of military history in existence that is signed by Gen. Marshall himself. In fine condition. (#24176) **$795.00**

Virginia Governor James Monroe pens an eloquent letter to James Madison, then serving as Secretary of State under Thomas Jefferson

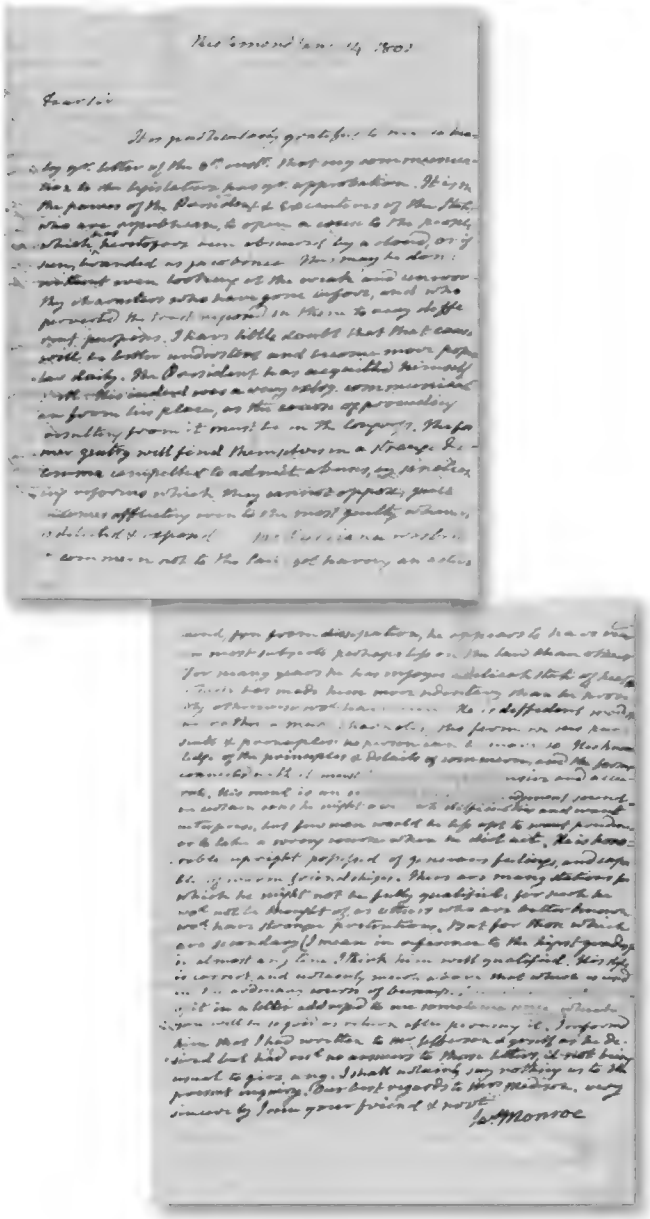
"It is in the power of the President & Executives of the States who are republican, to open a course to the people which had heretofore been obscured by a cloud, or if seen, branded as jacobinic"

60. MONROE, JAMES. 1758-1831. 5th President of the U.S. (1817-1825). **Autograph Letter Signed** as Governor of Virginia, Two pages, Quarto, dated January 14, 1802 from Richmond, Virginia. Written to **James Madison**, then serving as Secretary of State under President Thomas Jefferson. Monroe pens this letter to Madison in support of State Department appointment for John H. Purviance, who had been Monroe's private secretary when he was Minister to France. Monroe pens (in full):

"Dear Sir

It is particularly grateful to me to hear by yr. letter of the 8th inst. that my communications to the legislature has yr. approbation. It is in the power of the President & Executives of the States who are republican, to open a course to the people which had heretofore been obscured by a cloud, or if seen, branded as jacobinic. This may be done without even looking at the weak and unworthy characters who have gone before, and who perverted the trust reposed in them to very different purposes. I have little doubt that that cause will be better understood and become more popular daily. The President has acquitted himself well. This indeed was a very ext.y communication from his place, as the course of proceedings resulting from it must be in the Congress. The former gentry will find themselves in a strange dilemma compelled to admit abuses, by sanctioning reforms which they cannot oppose, guilt becomes afflicting even to the most guilty where it is detected & exposed. Mr. Purviance was bound to commerce not to the law; yet having an active mind, far from dissipation, he appears to have read on most subjects, perhaps less on the land than others. For many years he has enjoyed a delicate state of health which has made him more sedentary then he probably otherwise wo'd have been. He is diffident, modest, a rather a meek character, tho firm in his presents & principles; no person can be more so. His knowledge of the principles & details of commerce, and the forms connected with it must be very comprehensive and accurate. His mind is an untapped one, his judgment sound. In certain cases he might overrate difficulties and want enterprise, but few men would be less apt to want prudence or to take a wrong course when he did act. He is honorable, upright, possessed of generous feelings, and capable of warm friendships. There are many stations for which he might not be fully qualified, for which he wo'd not be thought of, as others who are better known wo'd have stronger pretensions. But for those which are secondary (I mean in reference to the highest grades) in almost any line, I think him well qualified. His style is correct, and certainly much above that which is used in the ordinary course of business. I send you a specimen of it in a letter addressed to me some time since which you will be so good as to return after perusing it. I informed him that I had written to Mr. Jefferson & yourself as he desired but had rec'd no answers to those letters, it not being usual to give any. I shall certainly say nothing as to the present inquiry. Our best regards to Mrs. Madison, very sincerely I am your friend & servt

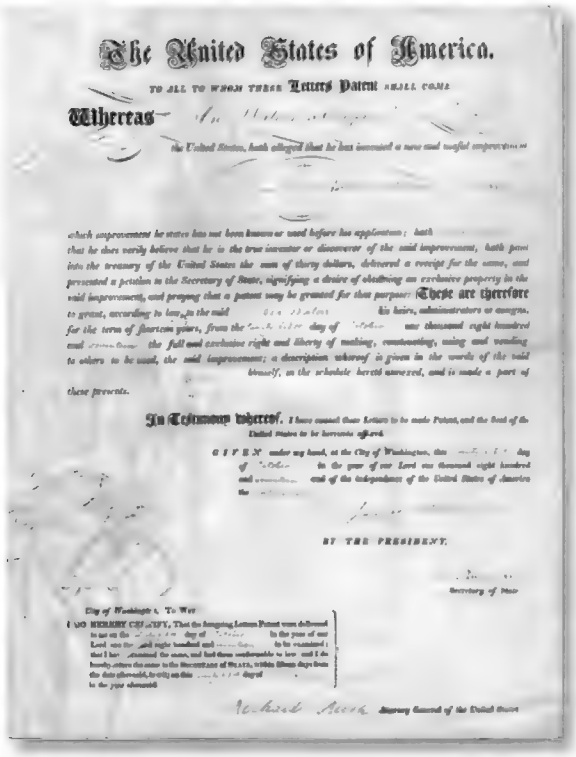
Ja.s Monroe"



Monroe was elected to the governorship of Virginia by the republican-controlled state legislature in late 1799, embracing victory in a 116 to 66 vote over James Breckinridge, the Federalist candidate. During his tenure as governor, Monroe strengthened the powers of his new office [the Virginia state executive had historically held little influence over policy], promoted education and vigorously campaigned for Thomas Jefferson as President in 1800.

Monroe's reference to the "scraps and unworthy characters who had gone before" most certainly recalls his annual message to the Virginia Legislature (what would today be know as his "state of the state" address), in which he commended the Jefferson administration for its non-partisan approach in making appointments to the Federal government.

An excellent association between Madison and Monroe, both of whom would later rise to the Presidency. Tape repair to fold separations; otherwise, in fine condition. (#23976) **$9,500.00**


The United States of America.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE Letters Patent SHALL COME

Whereas

which improvement he states has not been known or used before his application; hath that he does verily believe that he is the true inventor or discoverer of the said improvement, hath paid into the treasury of the United States the sum of thirty dollars, delivered a receipt for the same, and presented a petition to the Secretary of State, signifying a desire of obtaining an exclusive property in the said improvement, and praying that a patent may be granted for that purpose: These are therefore to grant, according to law, to the said his heirs, administrators or assigns, for the term of fourteen years, from the day of one thousand eight hundred and the full and exclusive right and liberty of making, constructing, using and vending to others to be used, the said improvement; a description whereof is given in the words of the said himself, as the schedule hereto annexed, and is made a part of these presents.

In Testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the City of Washington, this day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and and of the Independence of the United States of America the

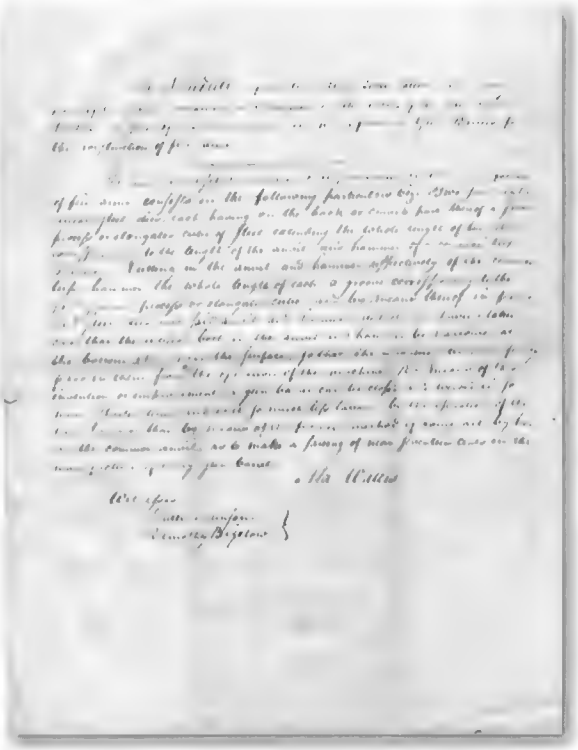
BY THE PRESIDENT.

Secretary of State

City of Washington, ss. To Wit

I DO HEREBY CERTIFY, That the foregoing Letters Patent were delivered to me on the day of in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and to be examined; that I have examined the same, and find them conformable to law; and I do hereby return the same to the Secretary of State, within fifteen days from the date aforesaid, to wit: on this day of in the year aforesaid

Attorney General of the United States



James Monroe, J.Q. Adams, and Richard Rush signed document awarding a patent to firearms pioneer Asa Waters!

61. Monroe, James. Rare and Historic Letter of Patent Signed as President, One page, approx. 11 in. x 15 in., dated October 25, 1817, and countersigned by Secretary of State **John Quincy Adams** and Attorney General **Richard Rush**. The document awards a patent *"in manufacturing Gun Barrels for the construction of firearms"* to Massachusetts arms manufacturer Asa Waters (1769-1841), and also includes the **Original Patent Office Description**, on same size vellum, which is signed by Waters at the close. Waters made two major strides in the manufacturing of firearms, one of which is acknowledged here in this Letter of Patent. This invention was a crucial building block in what would become the finest military flintlock ever made, the Waters U.S. Model 1836 pistol. Over 41,000 were manufactured, using the process described in this patent.

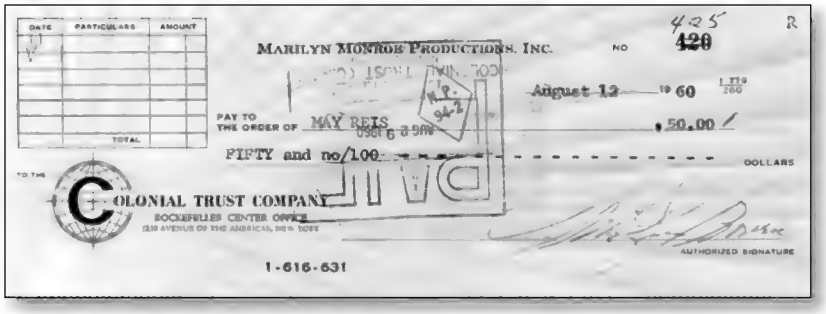
Water's handwritten description reads (in full):

"The new and useful invention or improvement in the manufacture of fire arms, consists in the following particulars viz. Two Semi-Cylindrical steel dies, each having on the back or convex part thereof a square process or elongated cube of steel extending the whole length of the dies corresponding to the length of the anvil and hammer of a common trip hammer. Cutting in the anvil and hammer respectively of the common trip hammer the whole length of each, a groove corresponding to the said Square process or elongated cube, and by means thereof in fixing said steel dies into said anvil and hammer respectively, having taken care than the incision both in the anvil and hammer be narrower at the bottom then near the Surface, so that the dies may be more firmly fixed in them from the operation of the machine. By means of this invention or improvement a gun barrel can be closed and welded in so much sorter time and with so much less labour by the operation of the trip hammer than by means of a former method of doing all by hand on the common anvil, as to make a saving of near seventeen cents in the manufacture of every gun barrel."

In 1808, Asa Waters and his brother, Elijah, entered into their first contract with the U.S. government to supply one thousand stands of arms, a musket and bayonet complete, for five years at a price of $10.75 each. The contract was continually extended, eventually covering a span of some thirty-seven years. Elijah died after a long illness in 1814, and Asa became the sole proprietor of the family business. Water's namesake sone, in an article on Gun Making (*Journal of Progress*, Philadelphia, June, 1887) described his father's work:

"Possessing great physical strength, unusual energy and mechanical talent, [my father] introduced various improvements in gun making, which wrought great changes. Two only will be referred to. Gun barrels were welded and forged up to this time entirely by hand power, the super having two strikers. On October 25, 1817, he was granted letters of patent for his invention for welding gun barrels under trip hammers with concave dies, striking four hundred blows a minute and controlled by a foot treadle. This patent was signed by James Monroe, President, John Quincy Adams, Secretary of Sate, and Richard Rush, Attorney General. This invention was copied by all the armories of the United States and in Europe, and his claim to originality has never been disputed. In the following year, 1818, observing that the English process of grinding the barrels down before a revolving stone left the metal of uneven thickness around the calibre, and thus liable to explode, he invented a lathe to turn the barrel to uniform thickness. This patent, December 21, 1818, was the first patent ever issued for turning a gun barrel in a lathe, save one which was a failure. This proved a success so far as the gun barrel was round."

A wonderful document on the development of American firearms. Thirty years later, **Samuel Colt** (1814-62) would draw on Waters' experience to perfect his Colt revolver, which streamlined the manufacturing process to its logical conclusion by using interchangeable parts and a factory production line. Some soiling and usual creases to each vellum sheet; overall, each in very good condition. Presidential signed document bears intact white paper and red wax seal, affixed at the lower left. (#23074) **$4,950.00**


MARILYN MONROE PRODUCTIONS, INC. NO 425 120

August 12 19 60

PAY TO THE ORDER OF MAY REIS $ 50.00

FIFTY and no/100 DOLLARS

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY
ROCKEFELLER CENTER OFFICE

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE

1-616-631

Marilyn Monroe signed check, dated during the filming of her final picture, *The Misfits*

62. MONROE, MARILYN. 1926-1962. American film actress and sex symbol. **Signed Check**, 8 ½ in. x 3 in., dated August 12, 1960, drawn on the Marilyn Monroe Productions, Inc. account at Colonial Trust Company in NYC, for the amount $50.00 payable to May Reis, Marilyn's private secretary. Initially, Reis was hired to handle the multitude of scripts that had piled up in Marilyn's East 57th Street apartment in NYC, but she soon became Marilyn's household manager and a close personal friend. Reis was also one of the few beneficiaries in Marilyn's will, and was left $10,000.

This check was made out during the first few torturous weeks Marilyn spent shooting her last film, *The Misfits* with Clark Gable. In fact, just two weeks later, she had the first of several emotional and physical breakdowns, and was flown to the Westside Hospital in Los Angeles on August 27th. Production was shut down until September 5th, and the film wasn't completed until November 4th.

The check is signed boldly at the lower right *"Marilyn Monroe"* in blue ink, and remains in fine condition. The verso also features cancellation stamps from The First National bank of Nevada in Reno, the location of the shoot. An excellent piece, signed during what would become the final film for both the King and Queen of Hollywood. (#24033) **$2,500.00**

63. NEHRU, JAWAHARLAL. 1889-1964. First Prime Minister of India (1947-64) after the country gained independence from Britain. **Signed Photograph**, 10 ½ in. x 12 in., black and white, showing the Indian Prime Minister meeting with U.S. Ambassador to India **John Kenneth Galbraith** and Director of the Agency for International Development David E. Bell. A photograph of Mahatma Gandhi sits prominently on the desk in front of Nehru. Signed in the lower margin *"Jawaharlal Nehru, January 1963"* and countersigned by Galbraith. Slight streaks in Nehru's signature; otherwise, in fine condition. (#) **$495.00**

Thomas Paine eloquently implores a French official to release the accused American smuggler Nathan Hayley, a mariner who had previously served the U.S. by hand-carrying an important letter from Paine to George Washington regarding Jay's Treaty

"I enter not into the Case whether it was right or wrong in Hayley to make a prize of the Cargo by the stratagem he employed. He had been cruelly treated by the British whilst he was their prisoner in the American Revolution, and, as I am informed, has been cheated by the London insurancers..."

64. PAINE, THOMAS. 1737-1809. British author, radical political theorist, and humanitarian. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, Two and One-half pages, Quarto [c. fall 1803/spring 1804]. Written to *"Citizen Director"* - most likely a French magistrate - regarding the plight of his friend and former benefactor in France, Captain Nathan Hayley, an American who lived dually in Stonington, Connecticut and Dieppe, France. Hayley was the owner of a small merchant ship, *Brutus*.

Paine boldly pens (in full):

"Citizen Director

It is at the request of several friends that I trouble you with this letter, the purpose of which is to remove an unfavourable impression from your mind with respect to the Case of a prize Cargo in which Captain Hayley is concerned. It was condemned at Dieppe [a port town along the coast of Normandy, approx. 100 miles SW of Calais] *as a Prize to the Republic as if it had been a smuggled cargo and the report was made to you in that manner whilst you were Minister of Justice. The appeal is now depending at Roen* [the regional capital of Normandy].

colleague
Thomas Paine

I enter not into the Case whether it was right or wrong in Hayley to make a prize of the Cargo by the stratagem he employed. He had been cruelly treated by the British whilst he was their prisoner in the American Revolution, and, as I am informed, has been cheated by the London insurancers, and besides the British made no ceremony of seizing American vessels. I admit the supposition that under a sense of such injuries he may have sought to redress himself by an act which though it appears right to him may not appear in the same light to others. I know that his resentment against the British and the British Party in America are high. It was Hayley who carried my letter addressed to the ex-president Washington, on the subject of the British [Jay's] *Treaty, to be printed. Your colleague Revillere Lepeaux has read that letter in English and I recompence the trust which Hayley executed for me by writing you this letter in his behalf. From every thing that I know of the case of the political sentiments of Hayley who has been uniformly attached to the French Revolution, and has been engaged in several broils with the English Party in America in supporting it, the cargo in question is not a smuggled cargo. The Capture was a stratagem, and the tribunal of Dieppe has mistaken the stratagem for smuggling.*

Whether (as I have just said) Hayley has done right or wrong in making the capture is not with me a question; but as he stands exposed to be pursued for it at some future day by the owners or insurers of the cargo, it is no other than Justice that he be left with the means in his hands to defend himself, or to repair the injury if he has done one. But no error on his part can justify the Judgment at Dieppe. This Citizen Director is my candid opinion of the case. I could mention to you several kind, as well as Patriot things, that Hayley has done but I seek not to influence your mind by any thing but a representation of the case itself. I pray you to accept the respect of your ancient colleague

Thomas Paine"

While visiting Hayley in Connecticut shortly after returning from France, Paine learned of Hayley's intention to raid British ships in the English Channel, no doubt a result of the long list of injustices to which had been subjected at the hands of the British.

Paine actually considered making such a voyage with Hayley, though for different reasons: in a letter written to Thomas Jefferson on September 23, Paine intimated that if Napoleon's descent upon England should be successful he would be tempted "to make another passage across the Atlantic to assist in forming a Constitution for England." However, the British Consul General in New York, Thomas Barclay, knew of Hayley's plan, and also that Paine might take passage with him for France. He passed on this suspicion to his superiors in London (October 3), advising that the British navy consider the *Brutus* a lawful prize and that Hayley and Paine be taken prisoner and committed for trial, "the former as an American Subject, having a French commission in 1797; the latter as a British Subject in the Service of France in the last War." Instead of putting to sea once again, however, Paine took up residence at his estate in New Rochelle.

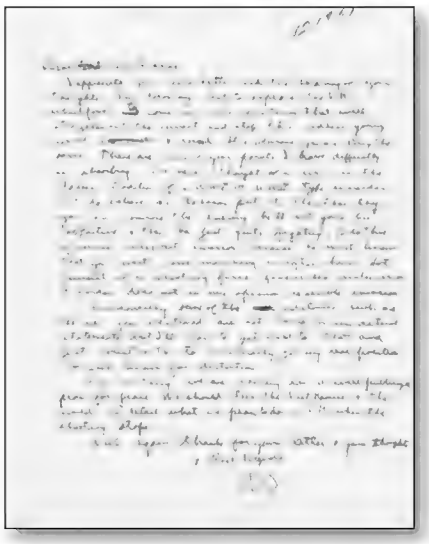
Apparently, Hayley continued on with his plan. The most probable scenario is that after pillaging a British ship, the wronged American made a hasty escape to Dieppe (along with his ill-begotten cargo) and for whatever reason, perhaps due to the absence of proper paperwork, the French assumed his prize to be contraband and Hayley the red-handed smuggler. One can imagine the displeasure of the French, on the brink of war with England, upon the discovery of this hapless American in their native port - along with a host of English goods.

Thus, this wonderful letter of persuasion from Paine, in defense of the Captain. Letters from Thomas Paine are of legendary rarity, especially one with such eloquent content. Text and signature remain very clear and bold. Exhibits minor wear along outer edges; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24143) **$39,500.00**

65. COMPLETE COLLECTION OF PRESIDENTIAL SIGNATURES, from **George Washington** through **Herbert Hoover**, each matted to a steel engraving of the respective President and ready for framing. Included are the first through thirty-first Presidents of the U.S.:

Washington, George.	Polk, James K.	Arthur, Chester A.
Adams, John.	Taylor, Zachary.	Cleveland, Grover.
Jefferson, Thomas.	Fillmore, Millard.	Harrison, Benjamin.
Madison, James.	Pierce, Franklin.	McKinley, William.
Monroe, James.	Buchanan, James.	Roosevelt, Theodore.
Adams, John Quincy.	Lincoln, Abraham.	Taft, William Howard.
Jackson, Andrew.	Johnson, Andrew.	Wilson, Woodrow.
Van Buren, Martin.	Grant, Ulysses.	Harding, Warren G.
Harrison, William Henry.	Hayes, Rutherford B.	Coolidge, Calvin.
Tyler, John.	Garfield, James A.	Hoover, Herbert.

An instantaneous collection, this wonderful archive would make an excellent cornerstone to a world class collection of Presidential signatures. Each in very good to fine condition, and suitable for prominent display. (#) **$25,000.00**



Reagan gives his pragmatic views on the war in Viet Nam and how to successfully bring it to a close

"I've never thought of a 'win' in the classic tradition of a W.W.I. or W.W.II. type surrender but do believe as Acheson put it the other day, you can convince the enemy he'll not gain his objective & then he just quits fighting"

"For one thing we are lacking in a well publicized plan for peace. We should tell the Viet Nams & the world in detail what we plan to do in V.N. when the shooting stops"

66. Reagan, Ronald. 1911-2004. 40th President of the U.S. (1981-1989). **Autograph Letter Signed** *"RR"*, One page, Quarto, dated December 19, 1967, written to *"Mr. Farris"*. Reagan pens (in full):

"Dear Mr. Farris

I appreciate your fine letter and the sharing of your thoughts. I'm doing my best to explore the V.N. whirlpool to come up with something that will straighten out the current and stop this endless going round & round. It's obvious you are doing the same. There are some of your points I have difficulty in absorbing. I've never thought of a 'win' in the classic tradition of a W.W.I. or W.W.II. type surrender but do believe as Acheson put it the other day, you can convince the enemy he'll not gain his objective & then he just quits fighting. To do this of course rules out invasion because he must know that you won't come marching in after him. Hot pursuit of a shooting force five or six miles across a border does not in my opinion resemble invasion.

Incidentally some of the editorials such as the one you mentioned are not based on my actual statements but I'll have to get used to that and just count on TV to eventually get my real position too well known for distortion.

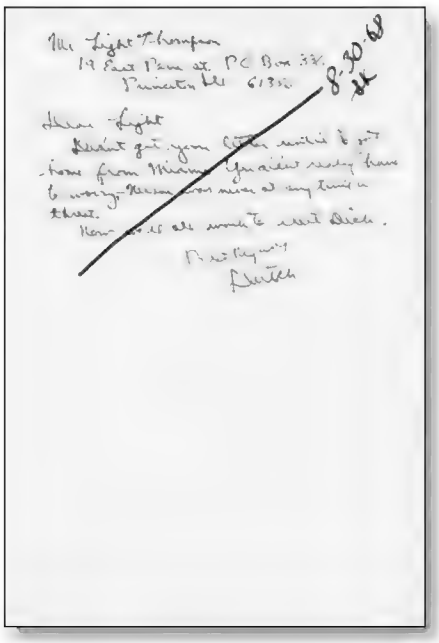
For one thing we are lacking in a well publicized plan for peace. We should tell the Viet Nams & the world in detail what we plan to do in V.N. when the shooting stops.

Well again thanks for your letter & your thoughts.

Best regards,

RR"

The letter bears a strike-through in light red ink, most certainly a secretarial notation that the letter had been transcribed. In fine condition. (#) **$3,950.00**



Returning from the Republican Convention in Miami, FL where he was himself a candidate, Ronald Reagan writes that NY governor Nelson Rockefeller never stood a chance against Richard Nixon

67. Reagan, Ronald. Autograph Letter Signed *"Dutch"*, One page, Octavo, dated August 30, 1968. Written to Mr. Light Thompson of Princeton, Illinois. Reagan pens (in full):

"Dear Light

Didn't get your letter until I got home from Miami. You didn't really have to worry – Nelson was never at any time a threat.

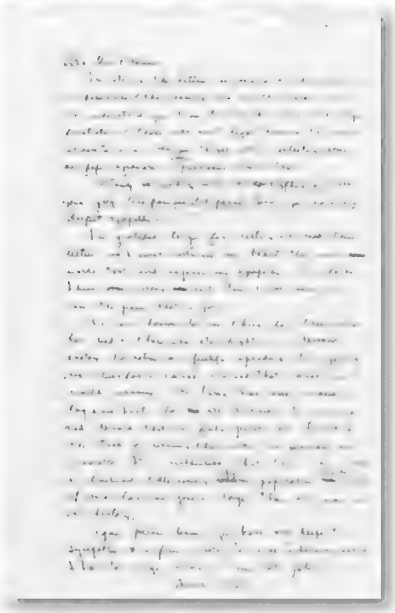
Now we'll all work to elect Dick.

Best regards,

Dutch"

As the election season of 1968 got underway, the Republicans convened in Miami. In a marked contrast to the Democratic convention in Chicago – at which riots broke out between unruly protestors and police – the Republicans held their convention amidst relative calm. Former Vice President Richard Nixon was out in front, but close behind him were New York governor Nelson Rockefeller and Ronald Reagan. Nixon won on the first ballot, and he sailed on to victory in November with relative ease against the tumultuous backdrop of Viet Nam and widespread hatred for LBJ, which was transferred to the Democratic candidate Hubert Humphrey.

The letter bears a strike-through in black ink along with the August date, most certainly a secretarial notation that the letter had been transcribed. In fine condition. (#22583) **$2,500.00**



In a letter of condolence to a woman who had recently lost her son in Viet Nam, Ronald Reagan re-asserts his views on the war

"The time has come – indeed is long since past – for all Americans to rise up and demand that our full power be turned to the task of winning this war as quickly as possible. It is unthinkable that this war with a backward little country whose population is less than 10% of ours has now gone on longer than any war in our history"

68. REAGAN, RONALD. Autograph Letter Signed *"RR"*, One page, Folio, dated September 1, 1967, written to *"Mrs. Holeclaw"*. Reagan pens (in full):

"Dear Mrs. Holeclaw

I'm returning the letters and material so there will be no possibility of their falling into any other hands. I can well understand your desire to let others know the tragic frustration of those who must fight knowing they aren't allowed to win. Have you though about contacting some newspaper syndicates or book publishers about this?

~~Certainly no words of mine can do anything to make your grief less painful but please know you have my deepest sympathy.~~

I'm grateful to you for letting me read these letters and I wish with all my heart there were words that could express my sympathy. As a father I know nothing but time & Gods mercy can ease the pain that is yours.

We can however do one thing for those who have died & those who still fight on – demand victory. No nation can justify spending it's young men's lives for a cause unless that cause is worth winning. The time has come – indeed is long since past – for all Americans to rise up and demand that our full power be turned to the task of winning this war as quickly as possible. It is unthinkable that this war with a backward little country whose population is less than 10% of ours has now gone on longer than any war in our history.

Again please know you have my deepest sympathy & a firm resolve to use whatever voice I have to urge victory as our Nat. policy.

Sincerely,

RR"

Exceptional content in this fiery letter from Reagan. In fine condition. (#24173) **$3,950.00**

In probably one of the last handwritten letters of his life, Frederic Remington hopes that his paintings might someday bring "Old Master" prices after his death, and is pleased with his recent enlargement of the Bronco Buster, which he considers *"pretty near the last word in horse"*

69. REMINGTON, FREDERIC. Poignant Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Octavo, on his *"Lorul Place, Ridgefield, Connecticut"* estate stationery, dated December 19, 1909. Written to Mr. Joel Burdick, an old friend of Remington's and an avid outdoorsman, who worked for the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Just seven days before his death (on December 26th), Remington pens this incredible letter which hints at his own mortality, and reveals the hope he maintains for his artistic legacy. In full:

"My dear Birdie:

You are the best man I have working for me – you are chief of staff. And the beauty of you is that you work cheap. You really only cost me four or five meals a year. You have got more coming to you but you don't seem to get around to them.

Oh, be good, if it wasn't for our friends what would be the use. In many ways of life I can't do much for you but I would if I knew how.

Well, I am glad your friends like the paintings. It is a source of great satisfaction to think that the creatures of my brain are in appropriate hands. They are my babies. My only hope is that after I am gone, they will grow to be big fellows. Who knows, Remingtons in 50 years may bring 'Old Master' prices. There wouldn't anything strange about it.

Read the February 'Scribners'. I had a good sale and made a bit. The press took the bridle off and said all the things they know. They have been 'heming and hawing' before but have stopped at that.

One has got to get his art into the public like they put early Christianity unto the heathen, with a club.

I have marked West Penn up to $10,000. I wouldn't take that but it makes good reading.

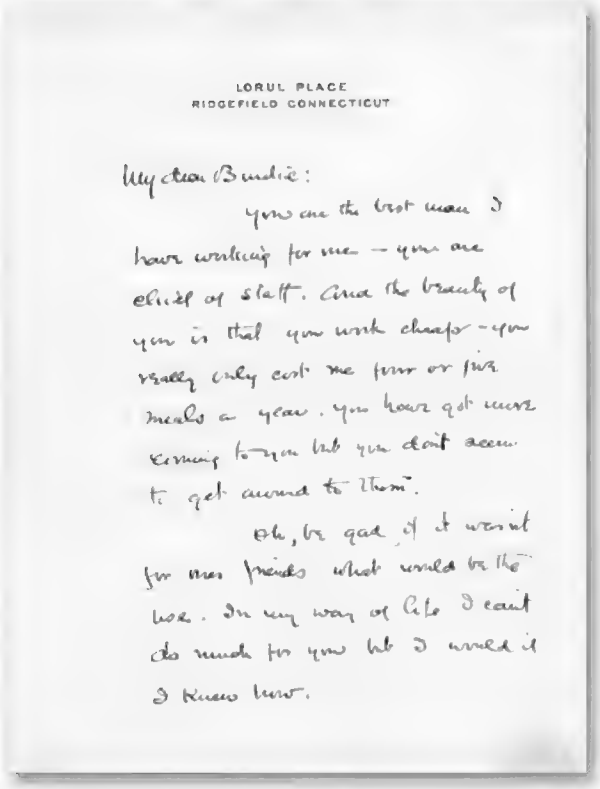
Come out here and sit around a Sunday when you can. You are sort of a cheerful idiot and when you go away Monday morning I feel brighter and richer and move more on the air and less on the tax ridden facts of life.

I have just made a 1 ½ size Broncho Buster and it is a Pizzaza – d[amn] *if it isn't pretty near the last word in horse.*

Yours,

Frederic Remington

Dec. 19 '9"

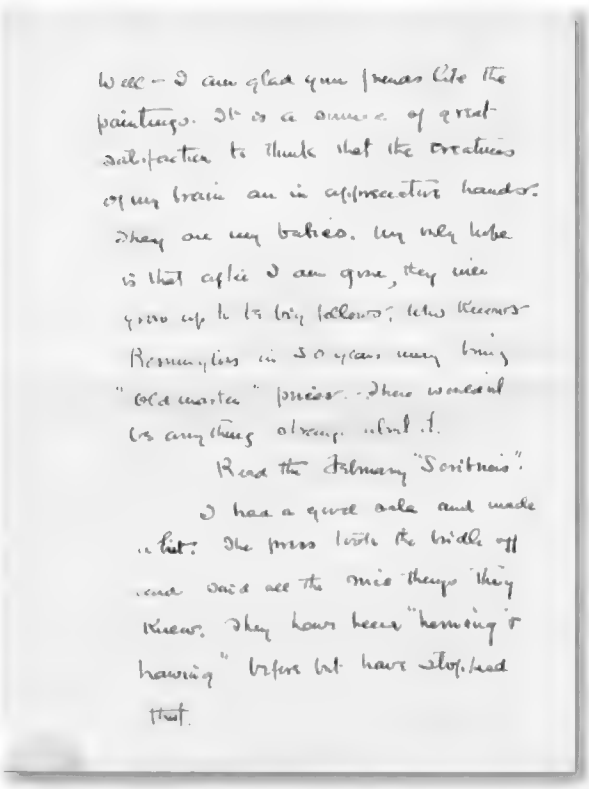


LORUL PLACE
RIDGEFIELD CONNECTICUT

My dear Bundie:

You are the best man I have working for me – you are chief of staff. And the beauty of you is that you work cheap – you really only cost me four or five meals a year. You have got more coming to you but you don't seem to get around to them.

Oh, be glad if it were not for my friends what would be the use. In my way of life I can't do much for you but I would if I knew how.



Well – I am glad you [illegible] like the paintings. It is a source of great satisfaction to think that the creatures of my brain are in appreciative hands. They are my babies. My only hope is that after I am gone, they will grow up to be big fellows; like Remingtons in 50 years may bring "Old master" prices. There would be anything strange about it.

Read the February "Scribners".

I had a great row and made a hit. The press took the bridle off and said all the nice things they knew. They have been "hemming & hawing" before but have stopped that.

One has got to get his art into the public like this but early Christmas with its weather, with a club [illegible]

I never realize how [illegible] I am to [illegible] I wonder if I take that but it makes good reading.

Come out here and eat dinner a Sunday when you can. You are a [illegible] of a cheerful idiot and when I go away Monday morning I feel bright and richer and more sure of the sun and less on the far wilder side of life.

I have just made a [illegible] Bronco Buster and if we can Pizzaro it – if it will really mean the last word in horse.

Yours

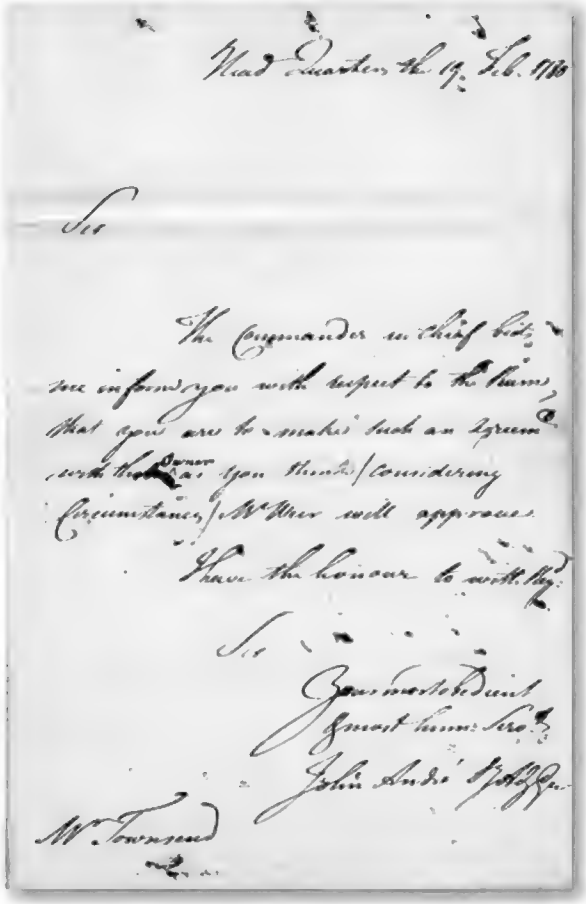
Dec. 1909

One week later, Remington succumbed to complications from appendicitis.

Though renowned for his sculpture, Remington had been shifting his creative energy more towards painting in the last years of his life. Each December, Knoedler's Gallery in New York put on an exhibition of his most recent works. Ten paintings were shown in 1906, twelve in 1907, nineteen in 1908, and twenty-three in 1909. They were well reviewed and sold well. Art critic Royal Cortissoz was to say about the artist in a 1910 issue of *Scribner's* that he (Cortissoz) had seen paintings of Remington's that were "hard as nails. But then came a change… his canvases began to take on more of the aspect of nature. Incidentally, the mark of the illustrator disappeared and that of the painter took its place…."

This letter is especially significant, in that Remington reflects on his life's work and how he hopes that his *"babies"* (his recent paintings) will *"grow to be big fellows"* after his passing – perhaps even commanding the lofty prices realized by the *"Old Masters"*! Remington did not abandon sculpture, and there are indications that he dreamed of doing another life-size sculpture along the lines of his recently completed piece for the city of Philadelphia entitled *The Cowboy*. Remington remodeled both *The Bronco Buster* and *The Rattlesnake* at 1.5 times their original size, as he mentions in his letter. Perhaps his most famous piece of art, Remington proudly writes that *The Bronco Buster*, thus re-cast, is *"pretty near the last word in horse"* – words which most poignantly recall the epitaph he had wanted inscribed on his tombstone: quite simply, "He Knew the Horse."

Absolutely amazing content in this final letter from an American master. Minor stain on the corners; overall, in fine condition with Remington's characteristically neat text and signature. (#24042) **$15,000.00**



British officer John André makes a request from his army's commissary general in February of 1780 – the same year he would be captured and executed as a spy by George Washington and the Continental Army

70. [Revolutionary War]. André, John. 1750-1780. British soldier. **Exceedingly Rare Revolutionary War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Folio, dated February 19, 1780 from *"Head Quarters"*. Written to Gregory Townsend, the commissary general of the British Forces in New York.

"Sir

The commander in chief bids me inform you with respect to the Rum, that you are to make such an agreem't with the owner as you think considering circumstance Mr. Weir will approve. I have the honour to with Req'd, Sir,

Your most obedient
& most hum. Serv't

John André

Mr. Townsend"

At the time this letter was written, André was already acquainted with Benedict Arnold, and knew that he was furious at having been passed over for promotion in the Continental Army. The previous year (May, 1779), André began his illicit liaison with the American general, acting as an intermediary between his commanding officer, Gen. Clinton, and Arnold who was then in command of the American forces at West Point. In September, just seven months from the date of this letter, Andre arranged for a meeting with Benedict Arnold at Stony Point. At this historic meeting, the American general agreed to cede West Point to the British, and gave André a sheaf of important papers to take to Gen. Clinton. During his return through enemy lines, the British spy learned that his ship, the *Vulture*, had been bombarded by American artillery. The vessel was nowhere to be seen. André then donned an American uniform to journey by foot through the American lines and to a safe haven. A trio of Americans soldiers captured him and found the secret documents hidden in one of his boots, sealing his fate as spy.

In fine condition with dark text and signature. Of exceptional rarity, this is only the second André ALS we've ever encountered, and a wonderful piece of Revolutionary War history dated the same year of his execution. At just 29 years of age, André was the highest-ranking officer to be executed in the war. (#24142) **$25,000.00**

71. Roosevelt, Franklin D. 1882-1945. 32nd President of the U.S. (1933-1945). **Handsome Signed Photograph**, 11 1/2 in. x 12 in., black and white, a wonderful portrait featuring the 32nd President seated at a desk, and looking to his right toward the camera. This portrait was taken by Washington photographers Harris & Ewing, who chronicled notable people and events around the nation's capital from 1905 to 1945. Signed boldly at the lower center in black ink, *"Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. In fine condition. (#24011) **$950.00**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Hyde Park, New York
October 5, 1936

My dear Mr. Medrick:

It is indeed encouraging to receive the assurances of support and loyalty which you convey in your telegram of September twenty-eighth, advising me that the Delegates of the Slovanic American Political Federation of Westmoreland County have gone on record as officially endorsing my candidacy for re-election. While I prefer to regard their action, first, as a pledge of support to the Administration, I desire also to assure them of my personal appreciation of the confidence in my leadership which their action attests.

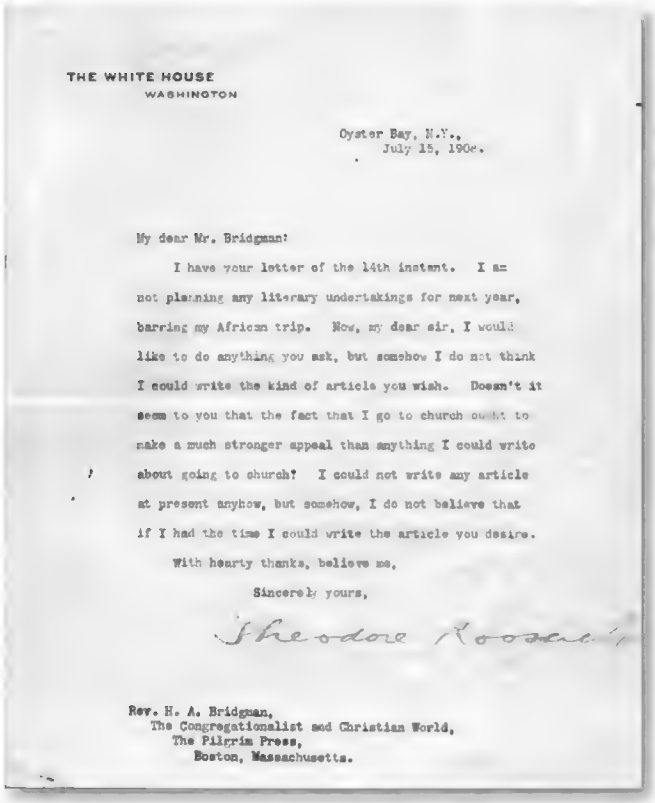
Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt

Mr. George Medrick,
Slovanic American Political Federation
of Westmoreland County,
Greensburg, Pennsylvania.

FDR enters the home stretch of what would be the first of his three successful re-election campaigns

72. Roosevelt, Franklin D. Typed Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, on White House letterhead stationery, dated October 5, 1936 from Hyde Park, New York. Written to Mr. George Medrick of the Slovanic American Political Federation of Westmoreland County, Greensburg, Pennsylvania. Roosevelt writes (in full): *"It is indeed encouraging to receive the assurances of support and loyalty which you convey in your telegram of September twenty-eighth, advising me that the delegates of the Slovanic American Political Federation of Westmoreland County have gone on record as officially endorsing my candidacy for re-election. While I prefer to regard their action, first, as a pledge of support to the Administration, I desire also to assure them of my personal appreciation of the confidence in my leadership which their action attests. Very sincerely yours, Franklin D. Roosevelt"*. In fine condition. Accompanied with the original transmittal envelope, which bears two cancelled stamps and is postmarked from Poughkeepsie, NY. (#24030) **$595.00**



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Oyster Bay, N.Y.,
July 15, 1908.

My dear Mr. Bridgman:

I have your letter of the 14th instant. I am not planning any literary undertakings for next year, barring my African trip. Now, my dear sir, I would like to do anything you ask, but somehow I do not think I could write the kind of article you wish. Doesn't it seem to you that the fact that I go to church ought to make a much stronger appeal than anything I could write about going to church? I could not write any article at present anyhow, but somehow, I do not believe that if I had the time I could write the article you desire.

With hearty thanks, believe me,

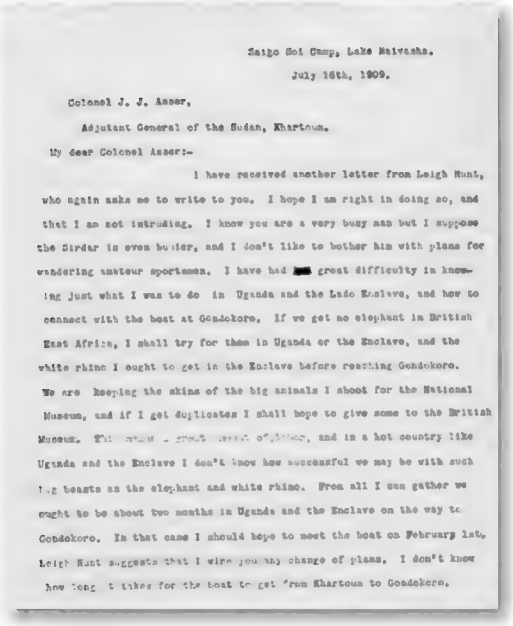
Sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Rev. H. A. Bridgman,
The Congregationalist and Christian World,
The Pilgrim Press,
Boston, Massachusetts.

"Doesn't it seem to you that the fact that I go to church ought to make a much stronger appeal than anything I could write about going to church?"

73. Roosevelt, Theodore. 1858-1919. 26th President of the U.S. (1901-1909). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, dated July 15, 1908. Written to Rev. H.A. Bridgman. *"My dear Mr. Bridgman: I have your letter of the 14th instant. I am not planning any literary undertakings for next year, barring my African trip. Now, my dear sir, I would like to do anything you ask, but somehow I do not think I could write the kind of article you wish. Doesn't it seem to you that the fact that I go to church ought to make a much stronger appeal than anything I could write about going to church? I could not write any article at present anyhow, but somehow, I do not believe that if I had the time I could write the article you desire. With hearty thanks, believe me, Sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt"*. Minor soiling; overall, in fine condition. (#24099) **$3,950.00**



Saigo Soi Camp, Lake Naivasha.

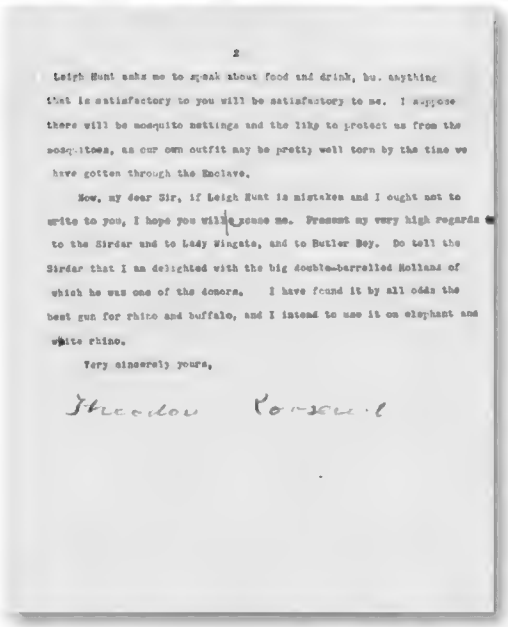
July 16th, 1909.

Colonel J. J. Asser,

Adjutant General of the Sudan, Khartoum.

My dear Colonel Asser:-

I have received another letter from Leigh Hunt, who again asks me to write to you. I hope I am right in doing so, and that I am not intruding. I know you are a very busy man but I suppose the Sirdar is even busier, and I don't like to bother him with plans for wandering amateur sportsmen. I have had [redacted] great difficulty in knowing just what I was to do in Uganda and the Lado Enclave, and how to connect with the boat at Gondokoro. If we get no elephant in British East Africa, I shall try for them in Uganda or the Enclave, and the white rhino I ought to get in the Enclave before reaching Gondokoro. We are keeping the skins of the big animals I shoot for the National Museum, and if I get duplicates I shall hope to give some to the British Museum. [illegible] great amount of labor, and in a hot country like Uganda and the Enclave I don't know how successful we may be with such big beasts as the elephant and white rhino. From all I can gather we ought to be about two months in Uganda and the Enclave on the way to Gondokoro. In that case I should hope to meet the boat on February 1st. Leigh Hunt suggests that I wire you any change of plans. I don't know how long it takes for the boat to get from Khartoum to Gondokoro.



2

Leigh Hunt asks me to speak about food and drink, but anything that is satisfactory to you will be satisfactory to me. I suppose there will be mosquito nettings and the like to protect us from the mosquitoes, as our own outfit may be pretty well torn by the time we have gotten through the Enclave.

Now, my dear Sir, if Leigh Hunt is mistaken and I ought not to write to you, I hope you will excuse me. Present my very high regards to the Sirdar and to Lady Wingate, and to Butler Bey. Do tell the Sirdar that I am delighted with the big double-barrelled Holland of which he was one of the donors. I have found it by all odds the best gun for rhino and buffalo, and I intend to use it on elephant and white rhino.

Very sincerely yours,

Theodore Roosevelt

Just months after leaving the White House, Teddy Roosevelt hopes to bag both an elephant and a white rhino in the first few weeks of his safari

"If we get no elephant in British East Africa, I shall try for them in Uganda or the Enclave, and the white rhino I ought to get in the Enclave before reaching Gondokoro"

"I am delighted with the big double-barreled Holland… I have found it by all odds the best gun for rhino and buffalo, and I intend to use it on elephant and white rhino"

74. ROOSEVELT, THEODORE. TYPED LETTER SIGNED, Two pages, Quarto, dated July 16, 1909 from *"Saigo Soi Camp, Lake Naivasha"*, Kenya. Written to Col. J.J. Asser, adjutant general of Sudan. Roosevelt writes (in full):

"My dear Col. Asser:

I have received another letter form Leigh Hunt, who again asks me to write to you. I hope I am right in doing so, and that I am not intruding. I know you are a very busy man but I suppose the Sirdar is even busier, and I don't like to bother him with plans for wandering amateur sportsmen. I have had great difficulty in knowing just what I was to do in Uganda and the Lado Enclave, and how to connect with the boat at Gondokoro. If we get no elephant in British East Africa, I shall try for them in Uganda or the Enclave, and the white rhino I ought to get in the Enclave before reaching Gondokoro. We are keeping the skins of the big animals I shoot for the National Museum, and if I get duplicates I shall hope to give some to the British Museum. This means a great amount of labor, and in a hot country like Uganda and the Enclave I don't know how successful we may be with such big beasts as the elephant and white rhino. From all I can gather we ought to be about two months in Uganda and the Enclave on the way to Gondokoro. In that case I should hope to meet the boat on February 1st. Leigh Hunt suggests that I wire you any change of plans. I don't know how long it takes for the boat to get from Khartoum to Gondokoro. Leigh Hunt asks me to speak about food and drink, but anything that is satisfactory to you will be satisfactory to me. I suppose there will be mosquito nettings and the like to protect us from the mosquitoes, as our own outfit may be pretty well torn by the time we have gotten through the Enclave.

Now, my dear Sir, if Leigh Hunt is mistaken and I ought not to write to you, I hope you will excuse me. Present my very high regards to the Sirdar and to Lady Wingate, and to Butler Bey. Do tell the Sirdar that I am delighted with the big double-barreled Holland of which he was one of the donors. I have found it by all odds the best gun for rhino and buffalo, and I intend to use it on elephant and white rhino.

Very sincerely yours, Theodore Roosevelt"

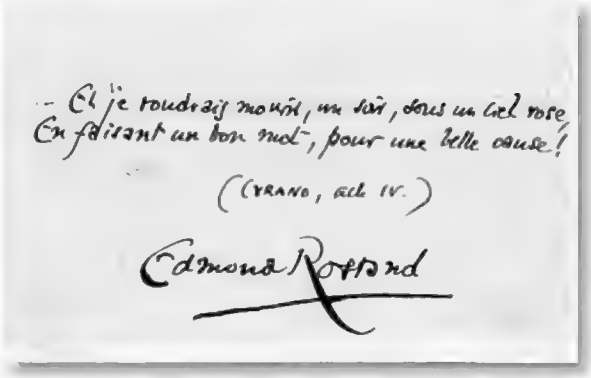
Theodore Roosevelt began his celebrated safari in Africa virtually the day he left office. His successor, William Howard Taft, was inaugurated on March 4 1909; Roosevelt arrived in Mombasa, British East Africa [now Kenya] by steamer on April 21. For the hunt, he employed over 250 porters and guides — by far one of the largest expeditions of its kind in Africa — and took a number of high-power weapons.

However, Roosevelt was a notoriously bad shot, primarily from an injury he sustained in a boxing match (while President!), in which he lost nearly all vision in his left eye. But that did not stop him from taking up the hunt with vigor, as only Roosevelt could do. According to one biography (Theodore Roosevelt: A Life, New York: William Morrow, 1992), Roosevelt and his son Kermit (who had taken a year off of Harvard to go with his father) bagged 512 animals, including 17 lions, 11 elephants, 20 rhinoceroses, 9 giraffes, 47 gazelles, 9 hippos, 29 zebras, 9 hyenas, and a number of other small animals.

To counter criticism that his hunt was nothing more than a wholesale slaughter of African animals, Roosevelt had taken along a fleet of scientists and taxidermists from the Smithsonian Institution, who had underwritten the trip. Once killed, each animal was skinned and the bones packaged for shipment back to the United States. The hunting party would then eat the meat. Roosevelt killed only those the scientists needed for their studies, or which the party needed for food. Most of the trophies went to the Smithsonian, with others going to the American Museum of Natural History in New York and the San Francisco Museum.

His year-long adventure came to a close in mid-March, 1910, when he returned to Khartoum and a barrage of reporters eager to scoop each other with highlights of his trip.

An excellent letter from Roosevelt, written during his celebrated African safari. In fine condition. (#22247) **$6,950.00**



French poet Edmond Rostand pens a wonderful quote from the lips of his most gifted literary character, *Cyrano de Bergerac*

"And I'd rather die one night, beneath a sky of rose, while making a good word for a righteous cause!"

75. Rostand, Edmond. 1868-1918. French dramatist and poet. **Autograph Quotation Signed** from Act IV of *Cyrano de Bergerac*, with accompanying **Cabinet Photograph**. Penned in dark black ink on a 4 1/2 in. x 3 1/2 in. card, in French: *"Et je voudrais morir, une soir, sous un ciel rose, En faisant un bon mot, pour une belle cause."* Translated from the French, the quote reads *"And I'd rather die one night, beneath a sky of rose, while making a good word for a righteous cause!"*

Rostand is best remembered for his play *Cyrano de Bergerac* (1897), based on the life of a cheerful 17th Century soldier and poet disfigured by his grotesque nose. A colorful and exciting portrait of the reign of Louis XIII, with an aspiring poet-lover for its hero, the play enjoyed tremendous popularity. He followed that success with *L'Aiglon* (1900), about the life of the son of Napoleon and Marie Louise at the Austrian court; the part of the young prince was played on stage by Sarah Bernhardt. Rostand's early works include *Les Musardises* (1890), a volume of verse, and a series of light poetic plays: *Les Romanesques* (1894), *La Princess Lointaine* (1896) and *La Samaritaine* (1897). He was elected to the Académie Francaise in 1901.

A lovely handwritten quotation from one of the most romantic tales in Western literature. In fine condition, with bright text and signature. (#24108) **$4,950.00**

As the Cold War escalates, Nobel laureate Albert Schweitzer calls for peace and sanity amidst the mounting nuclear threat, and praises the efforts of nuclear protesters worldwide

76. Schweitzer, Albert. 1875-1965. French Protestant clergyman, philosopher, physician, medical missionary and music scholar. **Superb Autograph Letter Signed Twice**, at the head and at the close, Two pages, Quarto, in German, penned on the verso of two leaves of an unrelated bulletin [titled *"International Federation of Hygenists"*], Lambaréné, French Equatorial Africa, February 23, 1961. Written to Mrs. Frances Barker Thomas of the Peace Committee of the American Quaker Organization. A rough draft, it is noted as a *"Sketch"* in Schweitzer's hand at the upper right. Schweitzer pens (in full):

"Lambaréné 2.23.61 Albert Schweitzer

The Peace Committee of the American Quaker Organization
Attention: Mrs. Frances Barker Thomas. 2160 Lake Street.

San Francisco.

In our world, one must be grateful for every attempt that is being made for peace. The absence of peace we are experiencing today is posing a threat which is yet unknown to mankind. With great effort do we keep our unsatisfactory state of peace, during which the West and the East are busy producing more advanced nuclear weapons for their defense should, for some reason or some coincidence, the constantly threatening nuclear war erupt.

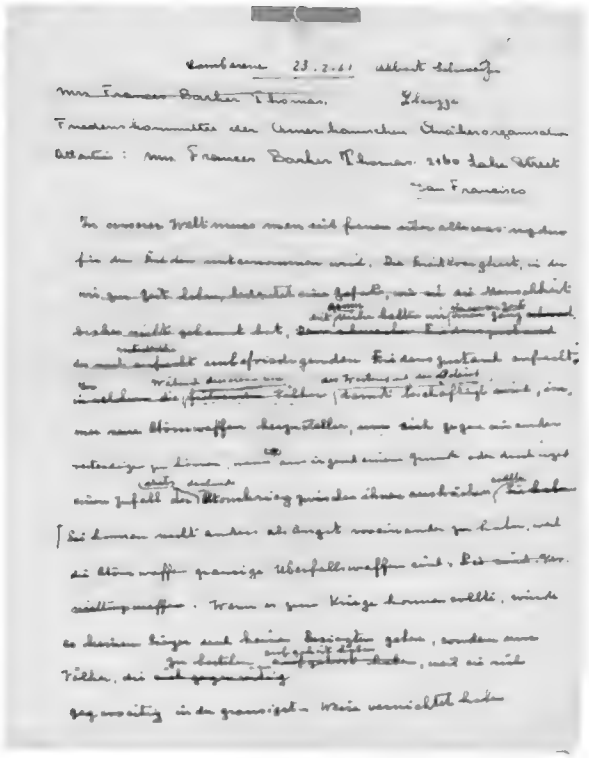
They cannot be anything else but afraid of each other since nuclear weapons are horrendous attack weapons. ~~They are weapons of destruction~~. Should it come to war, there would be no winner or loser, but solely peoples that have stopped to exist, for they would have destroyed each other in the most gruesome way.

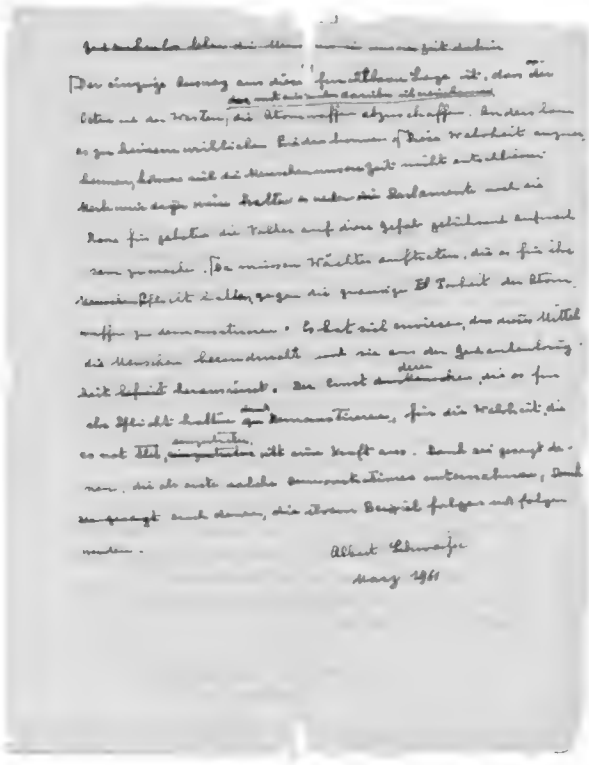
~~*Mindlessly do people live in our times*~~

The only way out of this terrible situation is for the East and the West to agree on abolishing nuclear weapons. Real peace cannot be achieved in any other way. Present day mankind though does not want to make up its mind and acknowledge this truth. Strangely enough, neither Governments (parliaments) nor the Press feel the need to appropriately draw people's attention to this danger. Guards have to appear who see it as their duty to demonstrate against the awful foolishness of nuclear weapons. It has been proven that this method impresses mankind - it pulls people out of their state of thoughtlessness. The gravity of those who see it as their duty to, through demonstrating, speak up for the truth, is powerful. Let there be thanks to those who first started undertaking these demonstrations. Let there be thanks also to those who are and will follow their example.

Albert Schweitzer

March 1961"

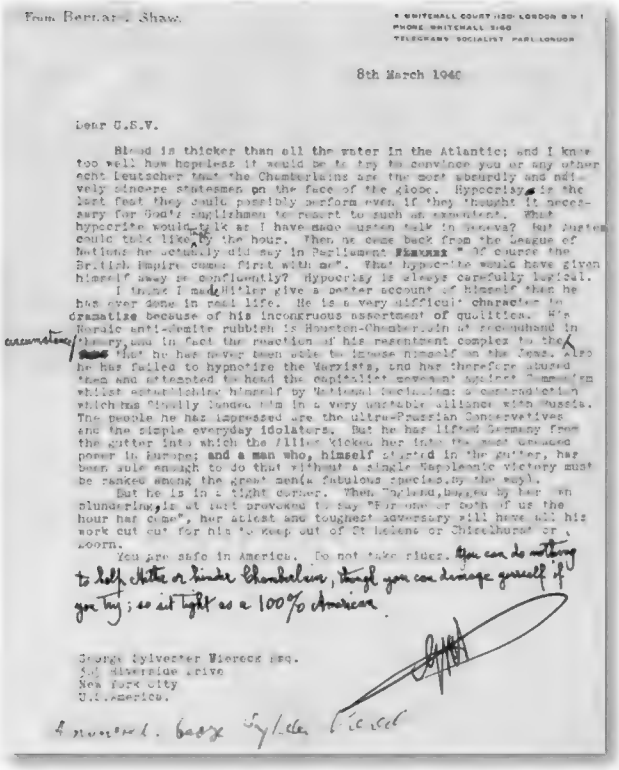




Just four months earlier (November 22, 1960), the U.S. Navy announced that it had launched the most powerful nuclear submarine ever built, the 6,900 ton *Ethan Allen*, which could deliver 16 nuclear-tipped Polaris missiles over 1,500 miles. The implication was that a nuclear-armed sub could attack an enemy with atomic force, giving little or no warning. In a statement to the American press, the Pentagon revealed plans to create a fleet of 45 nuclear-armed submarines, to be in service by 1965. President Eisenhower issued a statement saying the nuclear submarines "possess a power and relative invulnerability which will make suicidal any attempt by an aggressor to attack the free world by surprise."

Even closer to the date of this letter, the U.S. Air Force announced on February 1, 1961 the successful test of the Minuteman, the first intercontinental ballistic missile powered by solid-fuel. President Kennedy, in his State of the Union address, stressed the need to boost American missile experimentation and development, to increase airlift capacity and to speed up the Navy's Polaris submarine program.

A fine working copy of a letter revealing Schweitzer's passionate beliefs on one of the most controversial developments of the 20th century — atomic weapons — and the fast-paced military build-up of these arms by both East and West superpowers. Chipping to edges; otherwise, in very good condition. (#) **$2,500.00**



From Bernard Shaw. 4 WHITEHALL COURT (1ST) LONDON S.W.1
PHONE: WHITEHALL 3160
TELEGRAMS: SOCIALIST PARL LONDON

8th March 1940

Dear G.S.V.

Blood is thicker than all the water in the Atlantic; and I know too well how hopeless it would be to try to convince you or any other ech Deutscher that the Chamberlains are the most absurdly and naively sincere statesmen on the face of the globe. Hypocrisy is the last feat they could possibly perform even if they thought it necessary for God's Englishmen to resort to such an expedient. What hypocrite would talk as I have made Austen talk in Geneva? But Austen could talk like that by the hour. When he came back from the League of Nations he actually did say in Parliament [illegible] "Of course the British Empire comes first with me". What hypocrite would have given himself away so confidently? Hypocrisy is always carefully logical.

I think I made Hitler give a better account of himself than he has ever done in real life. He is a very difficult character to dramatize because of his incongruous assortment of qualities. His Nordic anti-Semite rubbish is Houston-Chamberlain at secondhand in theory, and in fact the reaction of his resentment complex to the circumstance that he has never been able to impose himself on the Jews. Also he has failed to hypnotize the Marxists, and has therefore abused them and attempted to head the capitalist movement against Communism whilst establishing himself by National Socialism: a contradiction which has finally landed him in a very unstable alliance with Russia. The people he has impressed are the ultra-Prussian Conservatives and the simple everyday idolators. But he has lifted Germany from the gutter into which the Allies kicked her into the most dreaded power in Europe; and a man who, himself started in the gutter, has been able enough to do that without a single Napoleonic victory must be ranked among the great men (a fabulous species, by the way).

But he is in a tight corner. When Jackal, baffled by her own blunderings, is at last provoked to say "For one or both of us the hour has come", her ablest and toughest adversary will have all his work cut out for him to keep out of St Helens or Chiselhurst or Doorn.

You are safe in America. Do not take sides. You can do nothing to help Hitler or hinder Chamberlain, though you can damage yourself if you try; so sit tight as a 100% American.

George Sylvester Viereck esq.
305 Riverside Drive
New York City
U.S.America.

A nuisance. Bernard Shaw

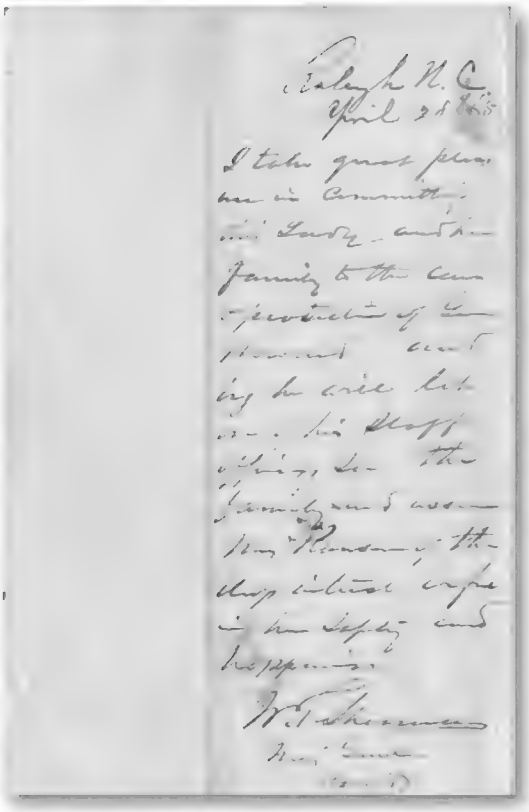
Noted British critic George Bernard Shaw "marvels" at Hitler's rise to power – and blasts America for its official stance of neutrality

77. Shaw, George Bernard. 1856-1950. Anglo-Irish playwright, novelist and critic. **Excellent Typed Letter Signed** *"G.B.S."*, the final sentence of which is penned in Shaw's hand, on his personal letterhead stationery [*"From Bernard Shaw"*], One page, Quarto, London, March 8, 1940. Written to *"George Sylvester Viereck Esq., 305 Riverside Drive, New York City, U.S. America"* - **George Sylvester Viereck** (1884-1962), a nationally known poet, journalist and novelist - and the leading pro-German propagandist in America from before WWI to WWII. Shaw writes (in full; Shaw's handwritten content is shown in **bold**):

> *"Dear G.S.V. Blood is thicker than all the water in the Atlantic; and I know too well how hopeless it would be to try to convince you or any other ech Deutscher that the Chamberlains are the most absurdly and naively sincere statesmen on the face of the globe. Hypocrisy is the last feat they could possibly perform even if they thought it necessary for God's Englishmen to resort to such an expedient…*
>
> *I think I made Hitler give a better account of himself than he has ever done in real life. He is a very difficult character to dramatize because of his incongruous assortment of qualities. His Nordic anti-Semite rubbish is Houston-Chamberlain at secondhand in theory, and in fact the reaction of his resentment complex to the* ***circumstance*** *that he has never been able to impose himself on the Jews. Also he has failed to hypnotize the Marxists, and has therefore abused them and attempted to head the capitalist movement against Communism whilst establishing himself by National Socialism: a contradiction which has finally landed him in a very unstable alliance with Russia. The people he has impressed are the ultra-Prussian Conservatives and the simple everyday idolators. But he has lifted Germany from the gutter into which the Allies kicked her into the most dreaded power in Europe; and a man who, himself started in the gutter, has been able enough to do that without a single Napoleonic victory must be ranked among the great men (a fabulous species, by the way)…*
>
> *You are safe in America. Do not take sides.* ***You can do nothing to help Hitler or hinder Chamberlain, though you can damage yourself if you try; so sit tight as a 100% American. GBS"***

Six months before Shaw's letter, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany following the Nazis' lightning invasion of Poland. On September 3, 1939, after two days of German penetration deeper toward Warsaw, British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain made his fateful, and to many, inevitable declaration that the two Western powers would fight Adolf Hitler's troops, declaring: *"We shall be fighting against brute force."* On September 5, 1939, U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt proclaimed U.S. neutrality in the war in Europe. On March 1, 1940, the U.S. - still hopeful that Germany and the Allies would come together and talk peace - warned Hitler that the U.S. would react unfavorably if Germany continued its military advances. Hitler's reply to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt's personal emissary in Europe, was a lecture regarding Germany's need to protect its borders with an aggressive policy of annexation. On May 10, 1940, Winston Churchill was to replace Chamberlain - the architect of appeasement at Munich (1938) - as Prime Minister, just as Hitler's Reich troops stormed Western Europe.

Superb and biting comment. In fine condition. (#19203) **$4,950.00**



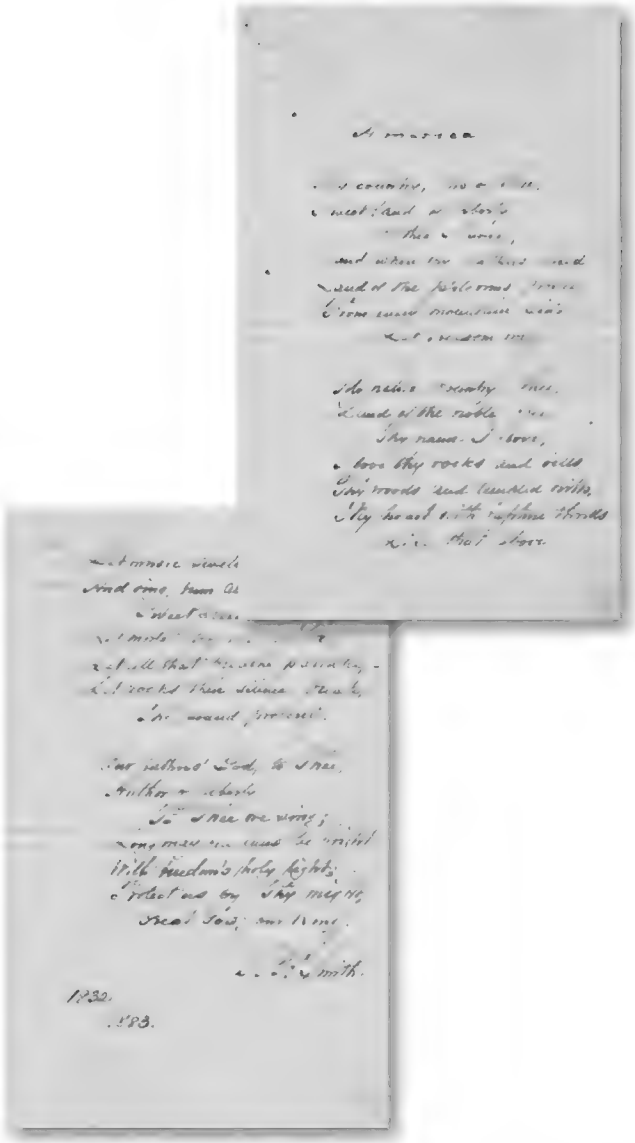
Shortly after the final surrender of Johnston's Confederate troops, Gen. William T. Sherman orders a garrison to protect the wife of Rebel General Robert Ransom

78. SHERMAN, WILLIAM T. 1820-1891. American army commander. **Autograph Letter Signed**, penned on the verso of an ALS from Minnie Hunt Ransom, the wife of Confederate General **Robert Ransom**. Dated April 28, 1865 from Raleigh, North Carolina, Sherman pens (in full):

> *"I take great pleasure in committing this lady and her family to the care & protection of Gen. Howard, and beg he will let one of his staff officers see the family and assure Mrs. Ransom of the deep interest we feel in her safety and happiness.*
>
> *W.T. Sherman*
> *Maj. Genl.*
> *Comd"*

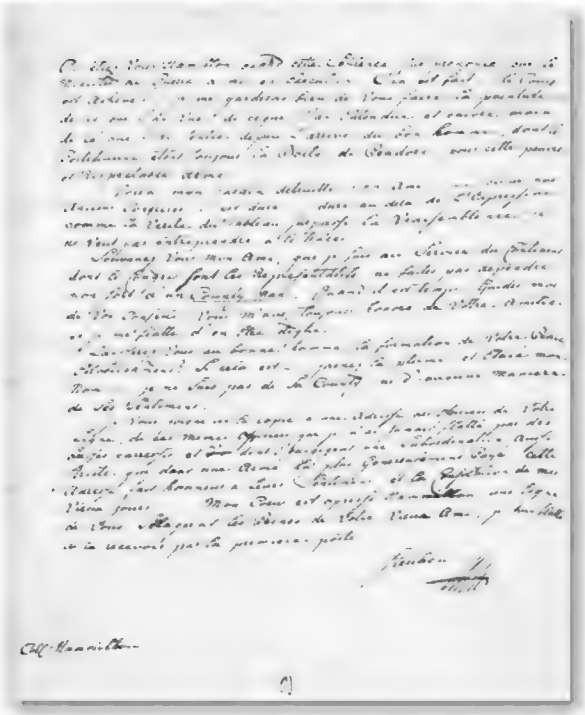
In her letter, Mrs. Ransom appeals directly to Sherman to protect her family, as Union forces then occupied the northeastern portion of North Carolina after the surrender of Joseph Johnston's Confederate army (April 26). Mrs. Ransom writes (in part): *"under existing circumstances I deem it not improper to call on you personally for that protection any woman has a right to expect from gallant gentlemen and officers… I am living alone with my four little children… I will be truly obliged to you to send me such protection as may secure me from molestation…"* Her husband, Gen. Robert Ransom, surrendered to General Howard in Warrenton on May 2, and the last of the Rebel troops surrendered on May 26.

A wonderful and unusual letter of compassion from Sherman, the most reviled Yankee in the South who had recently earned a reputation as a barbarian for his devastating "March to the Sea". In fine condition. (#24191) **$9,500.00**



All four verses of *"America"* penned entirely in the hand of its author, Samuel F. Smith

79. SMITH, SAMUEL FRANCIS. 1808-1895. American clergyman and composer. **Wonderful Autograph Manuscript Signed** *"S.F. Smith"*, Two pages, Octavo, dated 1883. Smith neatly pens all four stanzas of his beloved hymn, followed by his bold signature "*S. F. Smith*" and the year *"1832"* — the year of the hymn's first publication. A beautiful handwritten item, with the stirring poem that many Americans regard more highly than our national anthem *"The Star Spangled Banner"*. In fine condition. Manuscripts containing all four verses are very desirable and very difficult to find in such excellent condition, as most of them have faded from display. (#24001) **$2,950.00**



Just weeks after the Treaty of Paris in September of 1783, Baron von Steuben is astonished that Congress has rejected George Washington's proposals regarding the new nation's future military needs, which advocated the establishment of a permanent army and a national militia

Baron von Steuben writes to Alexander Hamilton: *"Will you leave to the good man the formation of your Peace Establishment? If that is so, take up the pen and cross out my name. I am not of his county, nor in any way of his sentiments."*

80. Steuben, Baron von. 1730-1794. Prussian-born Revolutionary soldier. **Autograph Letter Signed**, in French, One full page, Quarto, no date [c. spring/summer, 1783]. At the time of this letter, von Steuben was serving as a military adviser to George Washington, his service lasting until his final discharge from the army on March 24, 1784. [Von Steuben served throughout the Revolutionary War without pay; finally, in 1790, Congress granted him a lifetime pension of $2,800.00.] Written to **Alexander Hamilton** (1755?-1804), who was then serving as a member of the Continental Congress (1782-83); on April 7, 1783, Hamilton was appointed a member of a committee (also including James Madison, Samuel Osgood [replaced on May 6th by Samuel Holton], James Wilson and Oliver Ellsworth) to consider the proper arrangements to be taken in case of a general peace. During the immediate post-war era, in the spring of 1783, von Steuben first assisted George Washington in the preparation of a plan for the future defense of the United States and in the arrangements for the demobilization of the Continental Army.

The plan presented by Washington to Congress regarding the new nation's future military needs - his "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment", which advocated the establishment of a small permanent army and a national militia - was rejected. Washington's emphasis on military preparedness, a select militia and a peacetime standing army to protect republican institutions from foreign invasion and domestic insurrection never stood a chance of enactment because of Congress's traditional fears of a standing army in peacetime - coupled with the nation's financial weakness. Von Steuben pens (in full):

"Where were you Hamilton when that sentence was pronounced which the Minister of War put into execution? It is finished. The blow is accomplished. I shall take care not to paint a picture of what I saw - of what I heard - and still less of what I felt since the arrival of the good man, whose portfolio was always Pandora's Box for this poor and respectable loved one."

"See how my garden is destroyed, my friend. The fate of our ancient colleagues is hard - hard beyond expectation. As the truth of the scene surpasses the appearance, I do not wish to attempt to trace it."

"Remember my friend, that I am in the service of the Continental Congress - of its representatives. Do not allow my fate to be determined by a County man. When it is time, give me guidance with your advice. You have always honored me with your friendship, and I flatter myself that I am worthy of it."

"Will you leave to the good man the formation of your Peace Establishment? If that is so, take up the pen and cross out my name. I am not of his county, nor in any way of his sentiments."

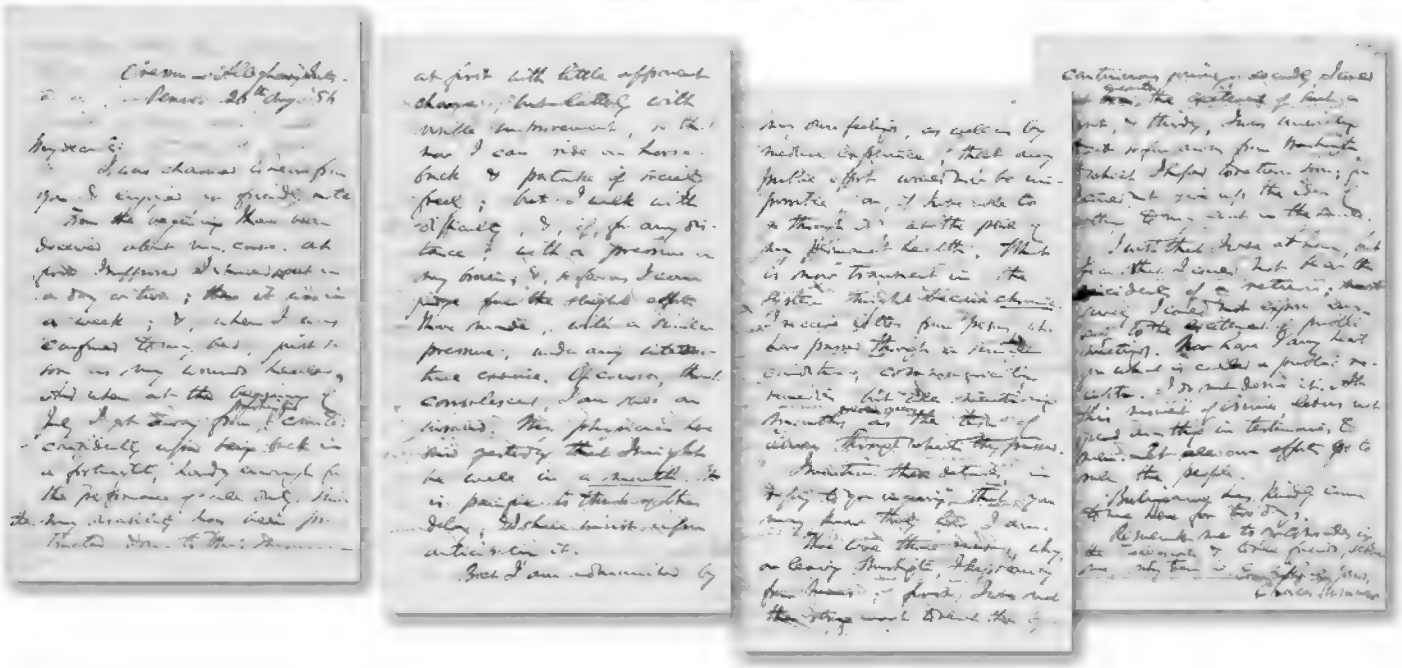
"I am enclosing here the copy of an address from the officers of your line, from these same officers that I have never praised with low flattery and of whom is required as strict subordination as in the most generously paid army. This address pays tribute to their sentiments, and is the consolation of my old age. My heart is oppressed, Hamilton. A line from you will comfort the sorrows of your old friend. I flatter myself that you will write by the first post. Steuben"

A year later, in the spring of 1784, von Steuben was to present to George Washington a further plan for establishing a Continental Legion and a national militia in times of peace. In a letter to von Steuben (March 15, 1784), Washington wholeheartedly agreed with von Steuben's proposal:

"...It was no unpleasing, and flattering circumstance to me, to find such a coincidence of ideas as appear to run thro' your plan, and the one I had the honor to lay before a Committee of Congress in May last. Mine however, was a hasty production, the consequence of a sudden call, and little time for arrangement. Yours of maturer thought and better digestion, I, at the same time that I hinted the propriety of a Continental Militia; glided almost insensibly into what I thought would, rather than what I conceived ought to be a proper peace Establishment for this Country."

On June 2, 1784, Henry Knox, the ranking senior military officer, discharged (upon the order from Congress) all but 80 soldiers. However, the very next day, Congress erected the first national peacetime military force in American history by recommending that several states furnish 700 men from their militias to serve one year.

An extraordinary von Steuben letter with superb associations. In fine condition. (#23227) **$15,000.00**



Charles Sumner recovers from his debilitating wounds after Rep. Preston Brooks' (D-SC) despicable attack on the Senate floor

"I walk with difficulty, &, if, for any distance, with a pressure on my brain, &, so far as I can judge from the slight effort I have made, with a stricter pressure, under any intellectual exercise… At this moment of Crime, let us not spend anything in testimonies to men. Let all our effort go to rally the people…"

81. SUMNER, CHARLES. 1811-1874. U.S. Senator and abolitionist. **Autograph Letter Signed**, Four pages, Octavo, dated August 26, 1856 from Cresson. Written to John D. Baldwin, editor of the Boston daily *Commonwealth*. Sumner pens (in full):

"My dear Sir,

I was charmed to hear from you & enjoyed your friendly note. From the beginning I have been deceived about my case. At first I supposed I should be about in a day or two; then it was a week; & when I was confined to my bed, just so soon as my wounds healed, And when at the beginning of July I got away from Washington I counted confidently upon being back in a fortnight, hardly enough for the performance of all duty. Since then my disability has been protracted down to this moment at first with little apparent change, but lately with _____ ___ improvement, so that now I can ride on horseback & partake of society freely; but I walk with difficulty, &, if, for any distance, with a pressure on my brain, &, so far as I can judge from the slight effort I have made, with a stricter pressure, under any intellectual exercise. Of course, though convalescent, I am still an invalid. My physician has said yesterday that I might be well in a month. It is painful to think of this delay, & I shall insist upon anticipating it.

But I am admonished by my true feelings, as well as by medical experience, that any public effort would now be impossible, or, if I was able to go through it, at the peril of my permanent health. What is now transient in the system might become chronic. I receive letters from persons who have passed through a similar condition, communicating remedies but all mentioning mostly seven years as the term of illness, through which they passed.

I mention these details, in reply to your inquiry, that you may know truly how I am.

There were three reasons, why, on leaving Washington, I kept away from Mass.; first I was not then strong enough to reach there by a continuous journey; secondly, I could not encounter the excitement of such a visit, & thirdly, I was unwilling to get so far away from Washington to which I hope to return soon; for I dared not give up the idea of getting to my seat in the Senate.

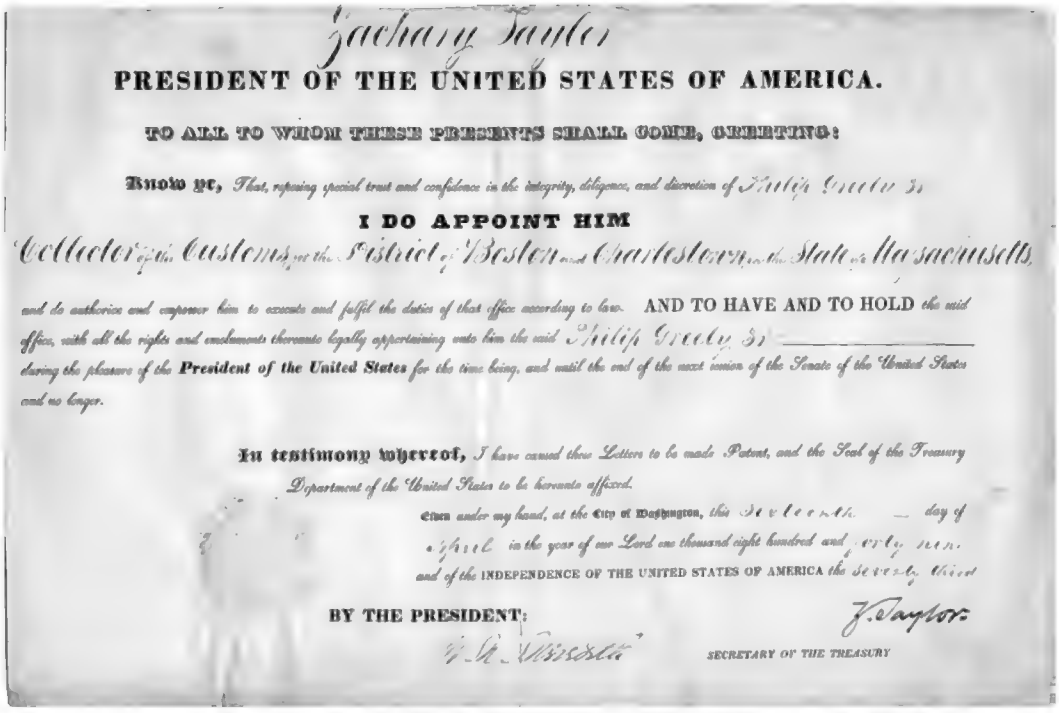
I wish that I was at home; but fear that I could not bear the incidents of a return; most surely I dared not expose myself to the excitement of public meetings, nor have any heart for what is called a public reception. I do not deserve it. At this moment of Crime, let us not spend anything in testimonies to men. Let all our effort go to rally the people.

Burlingame has kindly came to me here for two days.

Remember me to your comrades in the Telegraph & to all friends, believe me, my dear sir, every faithfully yours,

Charles Sumner"

Just three months prior to the date of this letter on May 22, 1856, Sumner suffered near career-ending injuries in a sensational attack by Congressman Preston Brooks, a staunch advocate of slavery from South Carolina. One of the darkest days in Congressional history, Sumner nearly died from his wounds. He spent the next several months recuperating in Massachusetts, and later that Fall, began to campaign for Republican candidate John C. Frémont. Sumner himself was up for reelection, and outrage in Massachusetts over the attack coupled with sympathy and respect for their fallen senator ensured his election to a second term. Though Sumner here hopes to be recover in about *"a month"*, it was a full two and one-half years before he returned to the Senate. A poignant letter regarding one of the most abominable acts in American political history. In fine condition. (#24238) **$6,950.00**



Zachary Taylor

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

Know ye, That, reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence, and discretion of Philip Greely Sr.

I DO APPOINT HIM

Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown in the State of Massachusetts,

and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfil the duties of that office according to law. AND TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said office, with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him the said Philip Greely Sr. during the pleasure of the President of the United States for the time being, and until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States and no longer.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the Treasury Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this Seventeenth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty nine, and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA the Seventy third

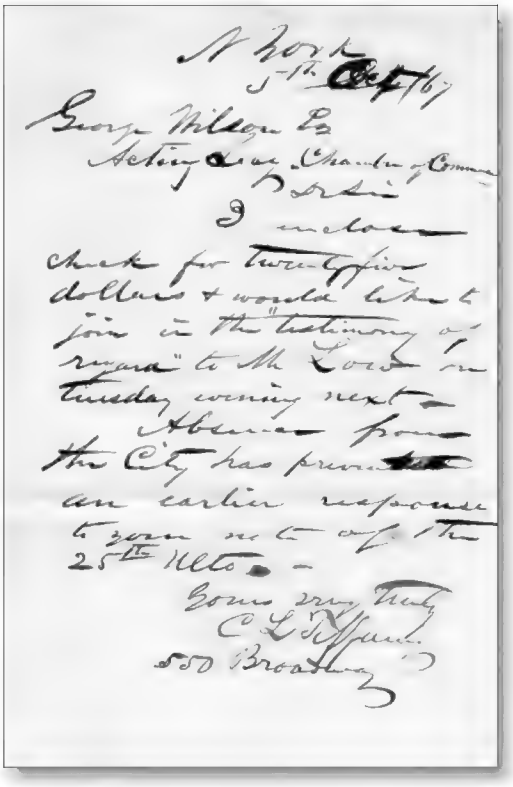
BY THE PRESIDENT:

W. M. Meredith SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Z. Taylor

82. Taylor, Zachary. 1784-1850. 12th President of the U.S. (March, 1849-July, 1850). **Document Signed as President**, 15 in. x 10 in., dated April 16, 1849 – just six weeks after his inauguration. The document appoints Philip Greely Sr. to the post of *"Collector of the Customs for the District of Boston and Charlestown in the State of Massachusetts"*, and is boldly signed in dark ink at the lower right corner, *"Z. Taylor"*, and countersigned by Secretary of the Treasury William M. Meredith. White paper and wax seal intact at the lower left. Slightly trimmed, with minor stains; overall, in fine condition with an exceptional signature. (#24049) **$4,950.00**

83. Thorpe, Jim. 1888-1953. American athlete. **Amazing Vintage Signed Photograph**, 8 in. x 10 in., black & white, a full-length image of Thorpe wearing a football uniform and holding a leather helmet in his right hand. The team insignia is that of either the Chicago Cardinals or the Canton Bulldogs, both early football teams for which Thorpe played. Inscribed on the image in black ink, *"To a gracious lady Miss Bilkie – Jim Thorpe '50"*. The signature and date are penned on a white field, created especially for Thorpe's autograph. Some very minor surface wrinkling; on the whole, in fine condition. (#24061) **$1,500.00**



84. TIFFANY, CHARLES LEWIS. 1812-1902. American jeweler, founder of the famed fine jewelers Tiffany & Co. **Uncommon Autograph Letter Signed**, One page, Octavo, dated October 5, 1867. Written to George Wilson, Esq., Acting Secretary of the NYC Chamber of Commerce. Tiffany pens (in full):

"Dear Sir

I inclose check for twenty five dollars & would like to join in the 'testimony of regard' to Mr. Low on Tuesday evening next.

Absence from the City has prevented an earlier response to your note of the 25th ulto.

Yours very truly

C L Tiffany

550 Broadway"

A handsome one-page letter, dated one year prior to the incorporation of Tiffany & Co. In fine condition (#24044) **$950.00**

Truman comments on one of the most controversial decisions of his presidency: the removal of Douglas MacArthur from command in Korea

85. TRUMAN, HARRY S. 1884-1972. 33rd President of the U.S. (1945-1953). **Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated April 26, 1951. Written to Russ Stewart, general manager of the Chicago Sun-Times. Truman writes (in full):

"Dear Russ:

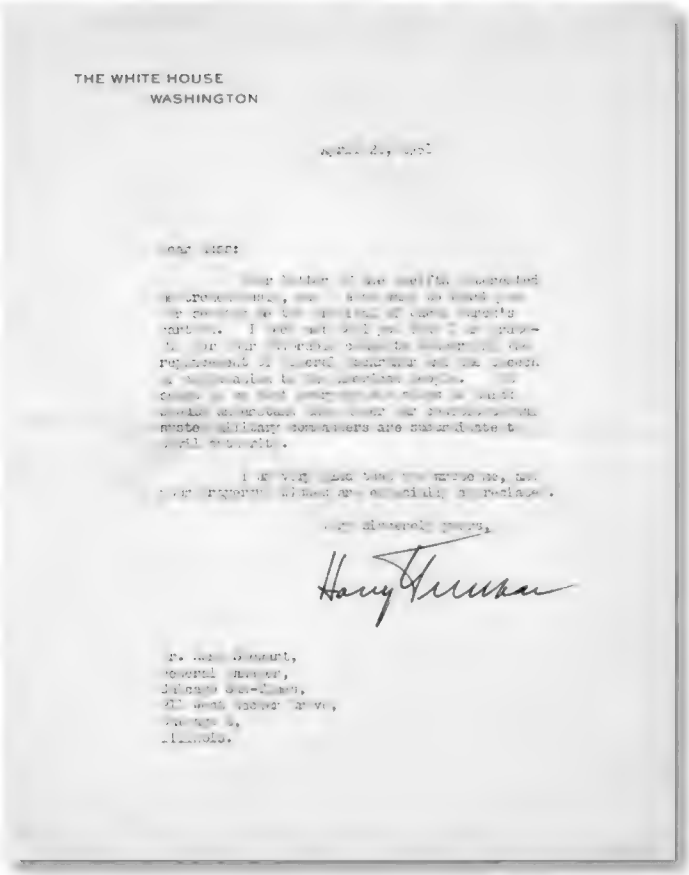
Your letter of the twelfth interested me tremendously, and I also want to thank you for sending me the original of Jacob Burck's cartoon. I need not tell you that I am grateful for your favorable comments concerning the replacement of General MacArthur and the speech of explanation to the American people. It seems to me that everyone who stops to think should understand that under our constitutional system military commanders are subordinate to civil authority. I am very glad that you wrote me, and your prayerful wishes are especially appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,
Harry S. Truman"

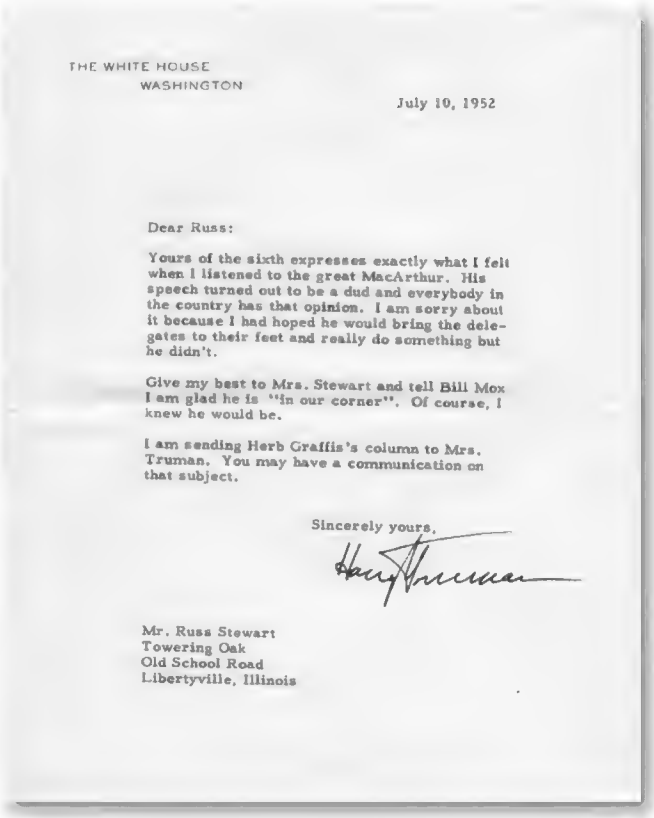
In 1951, President Truman and his advisors were preparing to engage North Korea and China in peace negotiations in an attempt to resolve the ongoing conflict. General Douglas MacArthur, the commander of the U.N. forces in Korea, issued an unauthorized statement containing a veiled threat to expand the war into China if the Communist side refused to come to terms. When MacArthur continued to support an expansion of the war, Truman felt he had no alternative but to replace MacArthur with a military commander who would act in concert with his foreign policy. On April 11, 1951 – just two weeks prior to the date of this letter – President Truman relieved MacArthur of his command. However justified (and Constitutional) his decision, Truman's popularity plummeted, and MacArthur ironically returned home to a hero's welcome. On April 20th, MacArthur made a stirring address before a joint session of Congress, during which he recalled the words of an old military ballad: *"Old soldiers never die, they just fade away..."* He gradually retired to private life, retaining his five-star rank as general of the army and active status.

Though controversial at the time, history has since vindicated Truman for his bold decision. Indeed, MacArthur historian Robert Smith has concluded that the headstrong general "crudely, deliberately, and with complete understanding of what would ensue, undertook to sabotage Truman's effort, in March 1951, to open peace negotiations with the Chinese … (and that) no one not blinded by hero worship could overlook the arrogance and contempt with which MacArthur deliberately flouted Truman's directive." Still other historians have echoed the general wisdom that MacArthur would have "wrecked our global strategy in the hope of achieving a magnificent success in a local engagement," whereas the President's foreign policy recognized, "as MacArthur did not, that time is on our side, and sought in Korea to play for time — time to mobilize, time to rearm ourselves and our allies, time to bring into production new weapons and equipment and test their use, time for Europe to recover and rearm, time to build an ever-widening circle of allies and friendly neutrals, and time for discontent to ferment within the sphere of Soviet power." [Richard Rovere and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr.].

An amazing letter with superb historical content. Minor soiling to the center near the horizontal fold; overall, in fine condition. Includes the original transmittal envelope. (#23893) **$12,500.00**


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Item 85


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 10, 1952

Dear Russ:

Yours of the sixth expresses exactly what I felt when I listened to the great MacArthur. His speech turned out to be a dud and everybody in the country has that opinion. I am sorry about it because I had hoped he would bring the delegates to their feet and really do something but he didn't.

Give my best to Mrs. Stewart and tell Bill Mox I am glad he is "in our corner". Of course, I knew he would be.

I am sending Herb Graffis's column to Mrs. Truman. You may have a communication on that subject.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Truman

Mr. Russ Stewart
Towering Oak
Old School Road
Libertyville, Illinois

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's keynote address at the 1952 Republican National Convention fails to impress his former boss, Pres. Harry Truman

"Your [letter]*... expresses exactly what I felt when I listened to the great MacArthur. His speech turned out to be a dud and everybody in the country has that opinion..."*

86. Truman, Harry S. Typed Letter Signed as President, One page, Quarto, on White House stationery, dated July 10, 1952. Written to Russ Stewart, general manager of the Chicago Sun-Times. Truman writes (in full):

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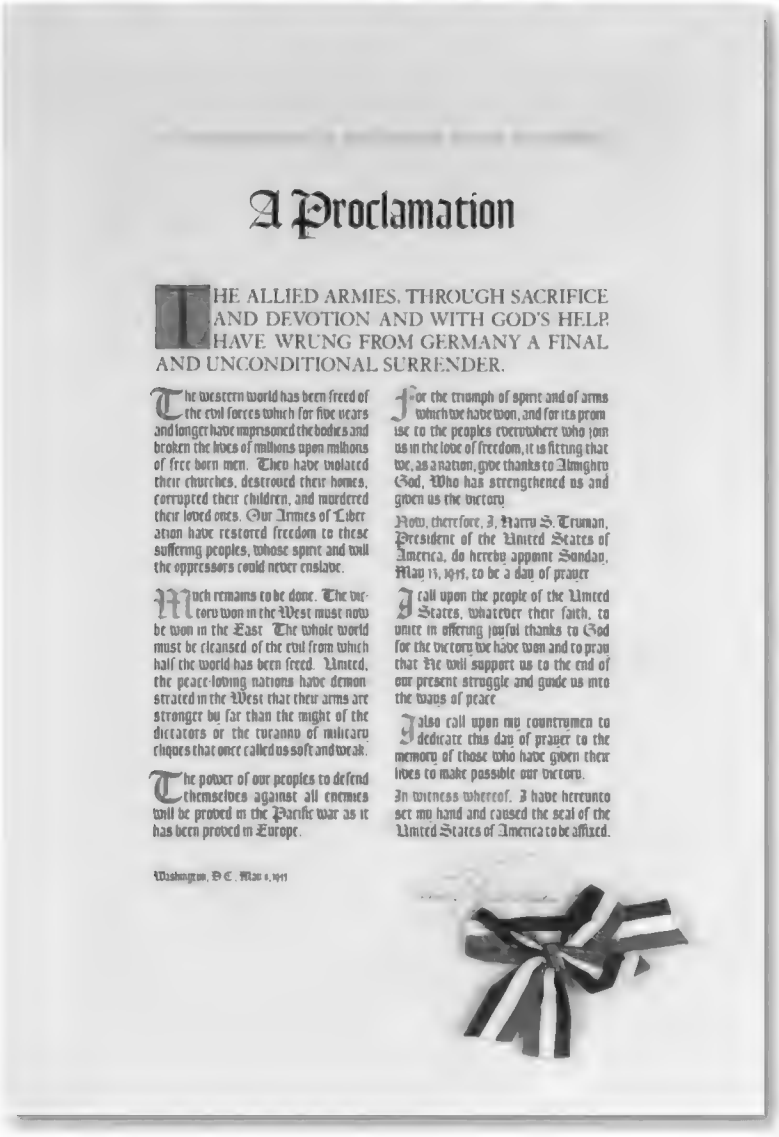
> *Yours of the sixth expresses exactly what I felt when I listened to the great MacArthur. His speech turned out to be a dud and everybody in the country has that opinion. I am sorry about it because I had hoped he would bring the delegates to their feet and really do something but he didn't.*
>
> *Give my best to Mrs. Stewart and tell Bill Mox* [a Chicago Sun-Times columnist] *I am glad he is 'in our corner'. Of course, I knew he would be.*
>
> *I am sending Herb Graffis's column* [another Sun-Times writer] *to Mrs. Truman. You may have a communication on that subject.*
>
> *Sincerely yours,*
>
> *Harry S. Truman"*

Truman is referring to the keynote address given by MacArthur at the Republican National Convention in July of 1952. At that convention, which capped MacArthur's national speaking tour of several months, the retired general gave a lackluster speech that lost the delegates' attention and was universally regarded as a failure, dashing any hopes he may have harbored of winning the Republican nomination for President. Shortly thereafter, the convention nominated Dwight D. Eisenhower on the first ballot, and the grassroots campaign for "MacArthur for President" (which maintained an office in Washington D.C.) eventually closed its doors. As predicted in his 1951 speech to Congress, MacArthur just "faded away" like so many of his aging soldier-brethren.

An excellent letter from Truman with a great association. In fine condition. Includes the original transmittal envelope. (#23910) **$9,500.00**



A Proclamation

THE ALLIED ARMIES, THROUGH SACRIFICE AND DEVOTION AND WITH GOD'S HELP HAVE WRUNG FROM GERMANY A FINAL AND UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

The western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our Armies of Liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave.

Much remains to be done. The victory won in the West must now be won in the East. The whole world must be cleansed of the evil from which half the world has been freed. United, the peace-loving nations have demonstrated in the West that their arms are stronger by far than the might of the dictators or the tyranny of military cliques that once called us soft and weak.

The power of our peoples to defend themselves against all enemies will be proved in the Pacific war as it has been proved in Europe.

For the triumph of spirit and of arms which we have won, and for its promise to the peoples everywhere who join us in the love of freedom, it is fitting that we, as a nation, give thanks to Almighty God, Who has strengthened us and given us the victory.

Now, therefore, I, Harry S. Truman, President of the United States of America, do hereby appoint Sunday, May 13, 1945, to be a day of prayer.

I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the ways of peace.

I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Washington, D.C., May 8, 1945

President Truman formally announces Victory over Germany in 1945

87. Truman, Harry S. Signed World War II Victory Proclamation Broadside. This impressive broadside document is printed in color on a 14 ½ in. x 21 ¾ in. leaf of heavy-stock presentation paper, and is dated May 8, 1945 announcing the Allied Victory over Europe and setting aside May 13, 1945 as a Day of Prayer. In particularly eloquent language worthy of this momentous occasion, the document reads (in part):

"A Proclamation

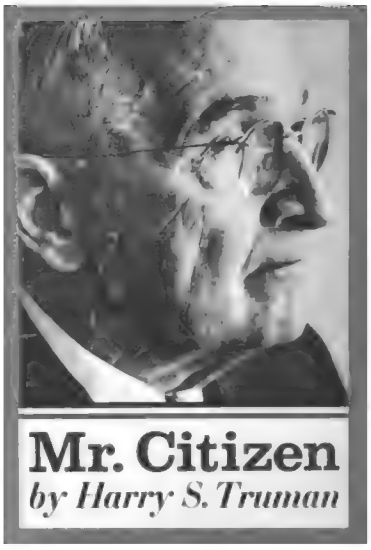
The Allied Armies, through sacrifice and devotion and with God's help, have wrung from Germany a Final and Unconditional Surrender.

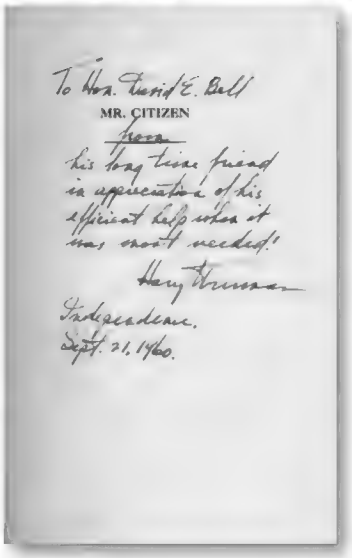
The Western world has been freed of the evil forces which for five years and longer have imprisoned the bodies and broken the lives of millions upon millions of free-born men. They have violated their churches, destroyed their homes, corrupted their children, and murdered their loved ones. Our Armies of Liberation have restored freedom to these suffering peoples, whose spirit and will the oppressors could never enslave…"

"I call upon the people of the United States, whatever their faith, to unite in offering joyful thanks to God for the victory we have won and to pray that He will support us to the end of our present struggle and guide us into the ways of peace.

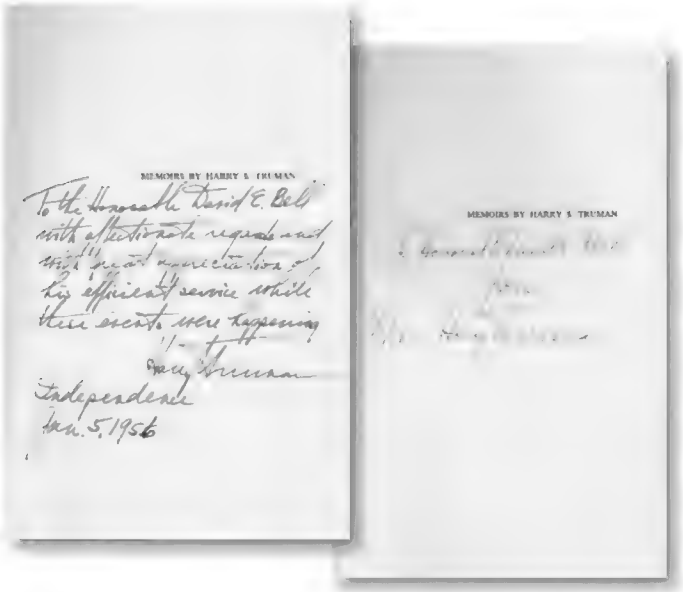
I also call upon my countrymen to dedicate this day of prayer to the memory of those who have given their lives to make possible our victory."

Signed boldly at the lower right, *"Harry S. Truman"*, with bow-tied red, white and blue ribbon affixed just beneath. This magnificent signed document is only the second such signed Victory Proclamation we have ever encountered, and is in near pristine condition with only a few, virtually unnoticeable tears along the right edge, and mounting remnants on the verso. This historic piece would be a cornerstone for any World War II manuscript collection. (#) **$19,500.00**

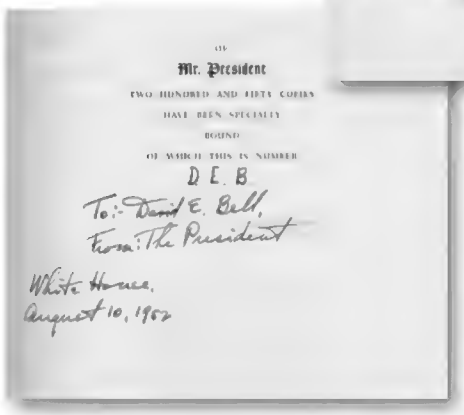




88. Truman, Harry S. Signed Book, Mr. Citizen (Author's Edition) (New York: Bernard Geis Associates, 1960), 315pp, clothbound, inscribed on the half-title page in black ink *"To Hon. David E. Bell, from his long time friend in appreciation of his efficient help when it was most needed! Harry S. Truman, Independence, Sept. 21, 1960"*. Housed in a custom slipcase. In fine condition. (#) **$695.00**



89. Truman, Harry S. Two Signed Books, volumes I and II of his Memoirs. The first book is entitled in full Memoirs by Harry S. Truman, Vol. I: Year of Decisions (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1955), 596pp, clothbound, and inscribed on the half-title page in black ink *"To the Honorable David E. Bell with affectionate regards and with great appreciation of his efficient service while these events were happening. Harry S. Truman, Independence, Jan. 5, 1956"*. Housed in a custom slipcase, on which is also written by Truman on the title graphic *"To Hon. David E. Bell from Harry S. Truman"* (minor fading to this inscription). The second book is entitled in full Memoirs by Harry S. Truman, Vol. II: Years of Trial and Hope (Garden City, NY: Doubleday, 1956), 594pp, clothbound, and inscribed on the half-title page in black ink *"To Honorable David E. Bell from Harry S. Truman, 5/5/56"*. Also housed in a custom slipcase, which is written by Truman on the title graphic *"Hon. David E. Bell"*. Both in fine condition. *The pair.* **$950.00**



90. Truman, Harry S. Signed Book, The President: The First Publication from the Personal Diaries, Private Letters, Papers and Revealing Interview of Harry S. Truman (New York: Farrar, Straus and Young, 1952), by William Hillman, 253pp, hardbound. Inscribed on the presentation page *"To: David E. Bell, From: The President. White House, August 10, 1952."* On the facing page, a full color image of Truman seated at his desk is inscribed by the President just beneath *"To an able & efficient public servant!"* The title page is printed *"of Mr. President, Two Hundred and Fifty Copies have been specially bound of which this is number"* and in Truman's hand *"D.E.B."* in block letters. In fine condition. (#) **$695.00**

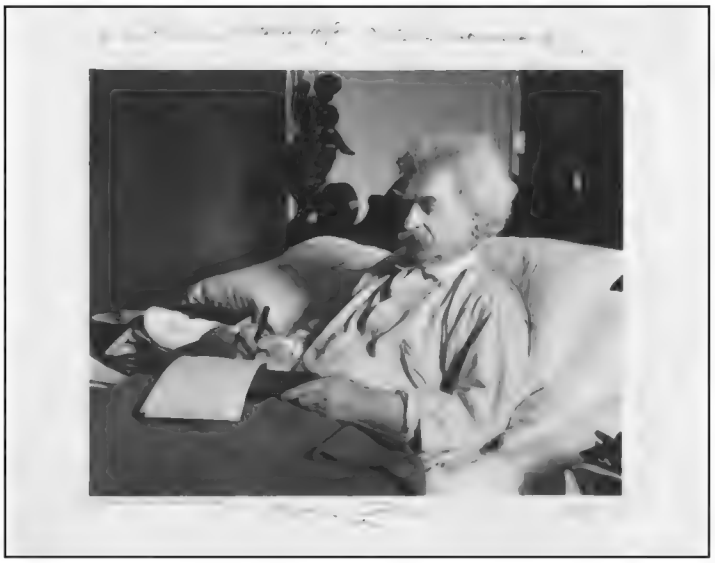
President Truman poses with his White House Staff during a 1952 retreat to the "Little White House" in Key West, Florida

91. TRUMAN, HARRY S. Signed Photograph as President, 9 ¼ in. x 7 ¼ in., color, matted to 14 in. x 17 in. This fantastic portrait shows Truman seated with his closest advisors and White House staff members around him. The signatures are, from left to right: Charles S. Murphy (Special Counsel to the President), Admiral William D. Leahy, John Steelman (Asst. to the President), HST (above Steelman's signature), William Hasset (Secretary to the President), Matthew J. Connelly (Appointments Secretary to the President), Joseph W. Short (Press Secretary), Harry H. Vaughan (Military Aide), Robert Dennison (Naval Aide), Robert Landry (Air Aide), Donald S. Dawson (Administrative Assistant to the President, who advised HST on Presidential appointments), David H. Stowe (Administrative Assistant to the President), Joseph G. Feeney (Legislative Assistant), David D. Lloyd (speech writer), David E. Bell (Administrative Assistant to the President, who advised HST on budgetary matters), and Roger Tubby (Assistant Press Secretary, who later that year became Press Secretary).

Printed at the head (on the matting), *"Key West, Florida, March 26, 1952"*. Built in 1890 on the waterfront of Key West's naval station, the "Little White House", as it came to be known, was Truman's favorite winter retreat. He spent a total of 175 days at the southern sanctuary during his Presidency.

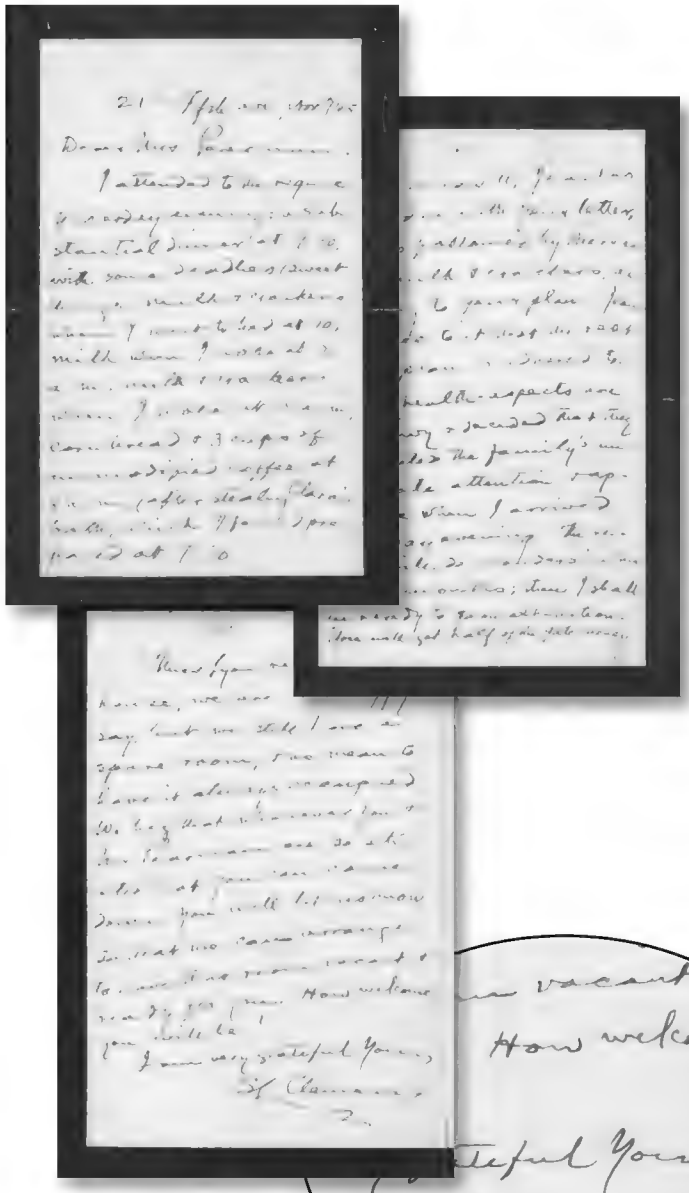
An amazing Presidential photograph with a spectacular array of signers. In very fine condition. (#24215) **$2,500.00**

92. TRUMAN, HARRY S. Signed Photograph, 11 in. x 14 in., black and white, showing the President seated at his desk in the Oval Office. Inscribed on the image in black ink *"To Dave Bell with kindest regards & many thanks for his efficient help. Harry S. Truman"*. In fine condition. Bell served as an ecomonic advisor and speechwriter to the President from 1941-52, and later became head of the U.S. Bureau of the Budget and the Agency for International Development under President John F. Kennedy. (#23221) **$1,500.00**



93. Twain, Mark. Exceptional Signed Photograph, 13 ½ in. x 10 ¼ in., black and white, showing the aging and wily-haired author reclining comfortably in bed while writing on a notepad. The image is dated 1906, with the photographer's mark *"Underwood and Underwood"* imprinted at the lower left corner. Inscribed at the upper margin in black ink, *"To Mr. Frederic Bulkeley Hyde, with the best wishes of"*, and signed at the lower margin *"Mark Twain"* with date at the right *"Oct/08"*. Very minor stains at the corners, not affecting the image; overall, in fine condition. (#23665) **$3,950.00**

Nearing his seventieth year, Mark Twain deviates from his strict diet and indulges in some *"sweet things"*, which he jokingly describes as *"deadlies"*!



94. Twain, Mark. Autograph Letter Signed, Three pages, Octavo, black-bordered mourning stationery, dated November 7, 1905, from *"21 – Fifth Ave."* – his home in Hartford, Connecticut. Written to a Mrs. Pearmain. Twain pens (in full):

> *"Dear Mrs. Pearmain: I attended to the regime yesterday evening; a substantial dinner at 7.30, with some deadlies (sweet things); milk & crackers when I went to bed at 10; milk when I woke at 2 a.m.; milk & crackers when I woke at 5 a.m.; cornbread & 3 cups of unmodified coffee at 8 a.m.; (after stealing Clara's bath, which I found prepared at 7.30.)*
>
> *It is now 11; Jean has looked in, with your letter, & was followed by Theresa with milk & crackers, according to your plan. Jean will see to it that the rest of the plan is adhered to.*
>
> *My health-aspects are so showy & decided that they attracted the family's immediate attention & applause when I arrived yesterday evening. The regime will do wonder in the next 3 months; then I shall be ready to go on exhibition. You will get half of the gate-money.* [Twain was then preparing for a lecture tour]
>
> *Miss* [Isabel] *Lyons remains in the house, we are all happy to say, but we still have a spare room, & we mean to have it always occupied. We beg that whenever you & Mr. Pearmain are so situated that you can come down you will let us know, so that we can arrange to have that room vacant & ready for you. How welcome you will be! I am very grateful yours, S.L. Clemens"*

Though his lecture tour never quite came to fruition, another pressing matter was just three weeks away – his seventieth birthday. On December 5, 1905, his admirers held a society banquet in his honor at Delmonico's in New York. At the banquet, attended by the most notable figures of the day, Clemens gave a warm and somewhat wistful speech, commemorating "the time of life when you arrive at a new and awful dignity" in what amounted to a self-written eulogy. Clemens re-lived the past seventy years of his life, having been born in "a little hamlet, in the backwoods of Missouri, where nothing ever happened," and, joking about his cigars and his morals and his habits in general, he opined that each person listening would have to find his own way of living to seventy – "We can't reach old age by another man's road."

A wonderful letter from the always entertaining Mark Twain. In fine condition. (#23548) **$3,950.00**

WASHINGTON CALLS THE MINUTEMEN INTO CONTINENTAL SERVICE

As the Continental military effort begins to take root in January of 1776, Commander-in-Chief George Washington makes salary arrangements for the New Hampshire Minutemen, then stationed near Boston

95. WASHINGTON, GEORGE. 1732-1799. 1st President of the U.S. (1789-1797). **Revolutionary War-date Autograph Letter Signed**, Three pages, Quarto, Cambridge, January 28, 1776. Written to Brigadier General **John Sullivan** (1740-1795), then at Winter Hill, Massachusetts [in close proximity to Boston]. Ten days prior to the date of this letter, Washington had determined that General Sullivan should request thirteen regiments of militia from neighboring New England colonies for a planned attack on Boston.

Washington pens (in full):

"D^r Sir,

I quite forgot to enquire last night (when you were shewing me the Militia Pay Rolls) at what rates the Officers pay was charged - I am willing to allow them the same pay as the Troops here had, and have - that is, to the first of Jan^y agreeable to the old Establishment - (More I cannot) - & for the Month of Jan^y according to the present pay. This is putting of them in all respects upon a footing with the Continental Army. You will consider therefore how far this alteration will square with your mode of making up the Pay Rolls, as the manner of charging & extending the Sums sh^d appear clear upon the face of the acc^t I must again desire you to request the Captains to be very correct in making up their Acc^ts not only because they are to Swear to them, but because I must for my own justification have all the extensions, & additions tryed. Should any of them, therefore prove wrong, they will not only give themselves a good deal of trouble & delay for nothing, but me also; and I must again desire that they may be caution'd against - including men that have inlisted into the Continental Service, as I will take a good deal of pains to prevent, and if not prevented, to detect an Evil, which I am apprehensive will be practiced.

If I recollect the Roll you showed me last Night, Men of the same Company, and as I suppose from the same Town, are charged a different number of days, whereas I think the Ingagement is, that they are to be paid from the time of their Marching from the Town - however, as I was ingaged in Reading Letters & News Papers at the time, I might have Mistaken the Matter.

As I understand the Muster Rolls of these Companies (from New Hampshire) are lodged with you [and I?] *should be glad to receive them with your Acc^t of the money expended. If the Mileage is drawn for in the manner proposed by you, the Com^d should be apprized of it, as he told me some of the Militia Capt^ns with out distinguishing of which Government, where applying to settle with him. I am D^r S^r*

Y^r Most Obed^t Serv^t

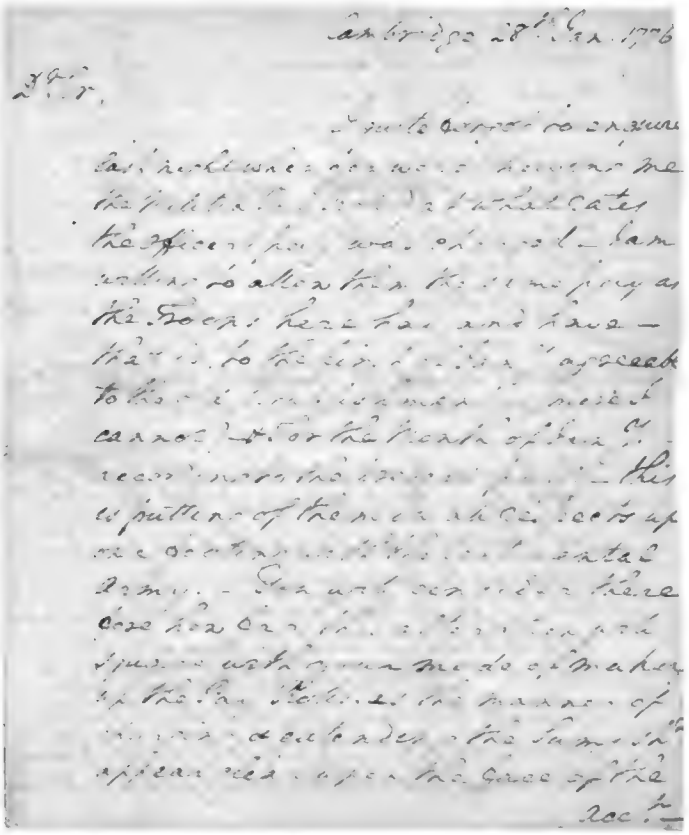
G^o: Washington

P.S. If you are not engaged I should be glad of your Company at Dinner at 2 o'clock."

The strength of the army in terms of manpower had become paramount during the month of January, as Washington had received word at mid-month that the Canadian army had been crushed in an assault on Quebec, a hastily planned offensive in which Benedict Arnold was wounded and Richard Montgomery killed.

Tragically, the December operation had been precipitated by the impending expiration of enlistments. James Thomas Flexner writes in George Washington that "Montgomery and Arnold had been forced to attack when they did because the enlistments of their men were due to expire in a few days with the New Year." Thus, Washington came to reluctantly accept a policy providing that future recruits be enlisted for "the continuance of the war", as was suggested by Congress the previous October. Though aware of the shoe-string budget by which he was bound (as evidenced in the present letter), Washington also knew that reasonable salaries would have to be guaranteed to the officers and men, which in the end would be more economical than perpetually paying out smaller sums for replacements. The various regiments of Minutemen were some of the best-trained troops available to Washington at the outbreak of war, and it was imperative that they be compensated as such.

A great letter from the first month of 1776 — a year that would prove to be difficult for Washington and his Continentals — and a wonderful association between Washington and the fabled Minutemen. Washington letters from the magical year of 1776 are quite rare. In fact, we know of only ten other full ALS's from 1776 that have been offered publicly in the past 30 years. Two small holes on third page (obscuring one word), and minor wear at the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. Worthy of inclusion in the very finest of Presidential and Revolutionary War collections. (#23920) **$49,500.00**



Cambridge 28th Jan. 1776

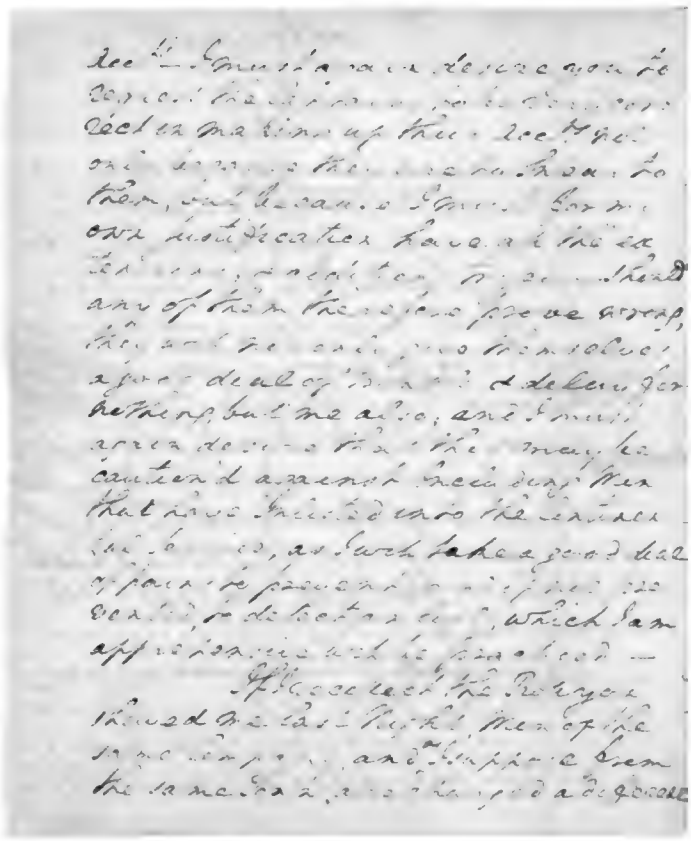
Dear Sir,

I wish it was in my power to answer your wishes in every request, but the multiplicity of business that devolves upon me as Commander in Chief of the American Army, leaves me but little time for any other employment than that which is indispensably necessary. This will plainly appear to you when you consider that I have not only the whole Army to review, but all returns to call for, examine, and digest, before they can be laid before Congress, and as I am determined to visit the Posts at Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Skenesborough, as soon as the Season will permit, I shall have but little leisure time to attend to any matters but those of the most pressing importance.

I am sorry it is not in my power to comply with your request in the manner you desire, but I will do every thing in my power to forward the Recruits as fast as they arrive, and to discharge the Troops as they become entitled to their Discharges.

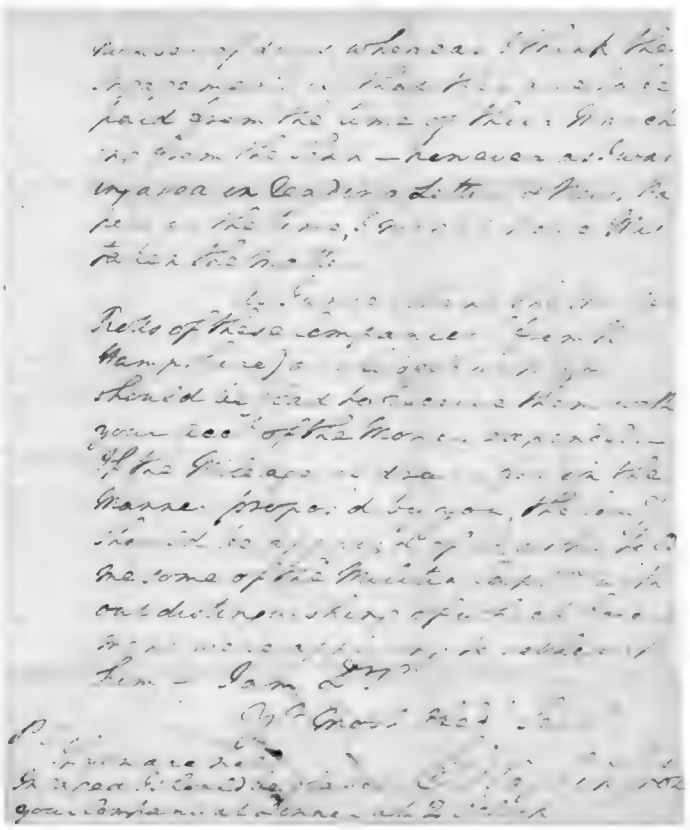
Your most obedient humble Servant

Go. Washington



Dear Sir, I have received your favour of the 22d Inst. and am much obliged to you for your kind congratulations upon my late success. I am sorry it is not in my power to comply with your request in the manner you desire, but I will do every thing in my power to forward the Recruits as fast as they arrive, and to discharge the Troops as they become entitled to their Discharges.

I am much obliged to you for your kind congratulations upon my late success. I am sorry it is not in my power to comply with your request in the manner you desire, but I will do every thing in my power to forward the Recruits as fast as they arrive, and to discharge the Troops as they become entitled to their Discharges.



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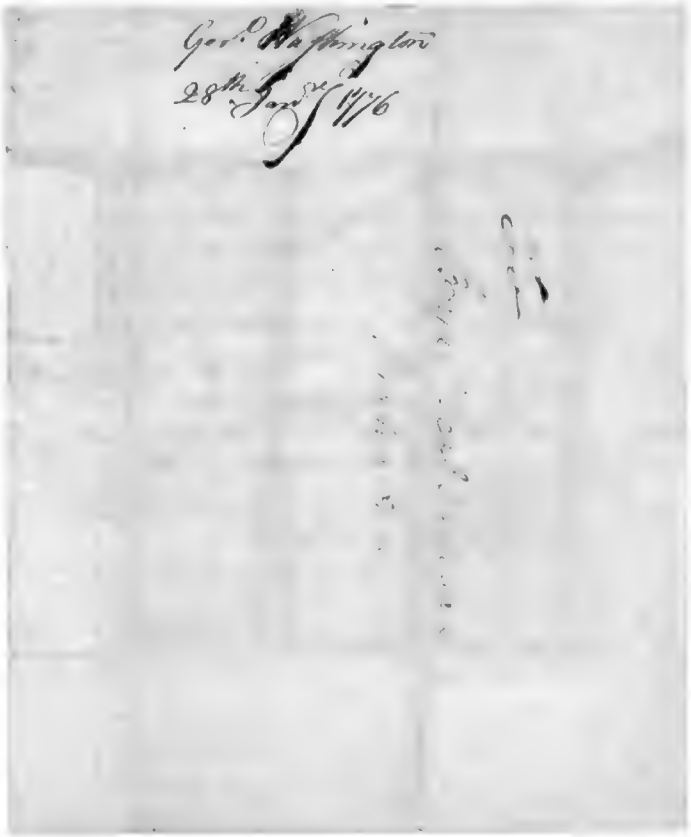
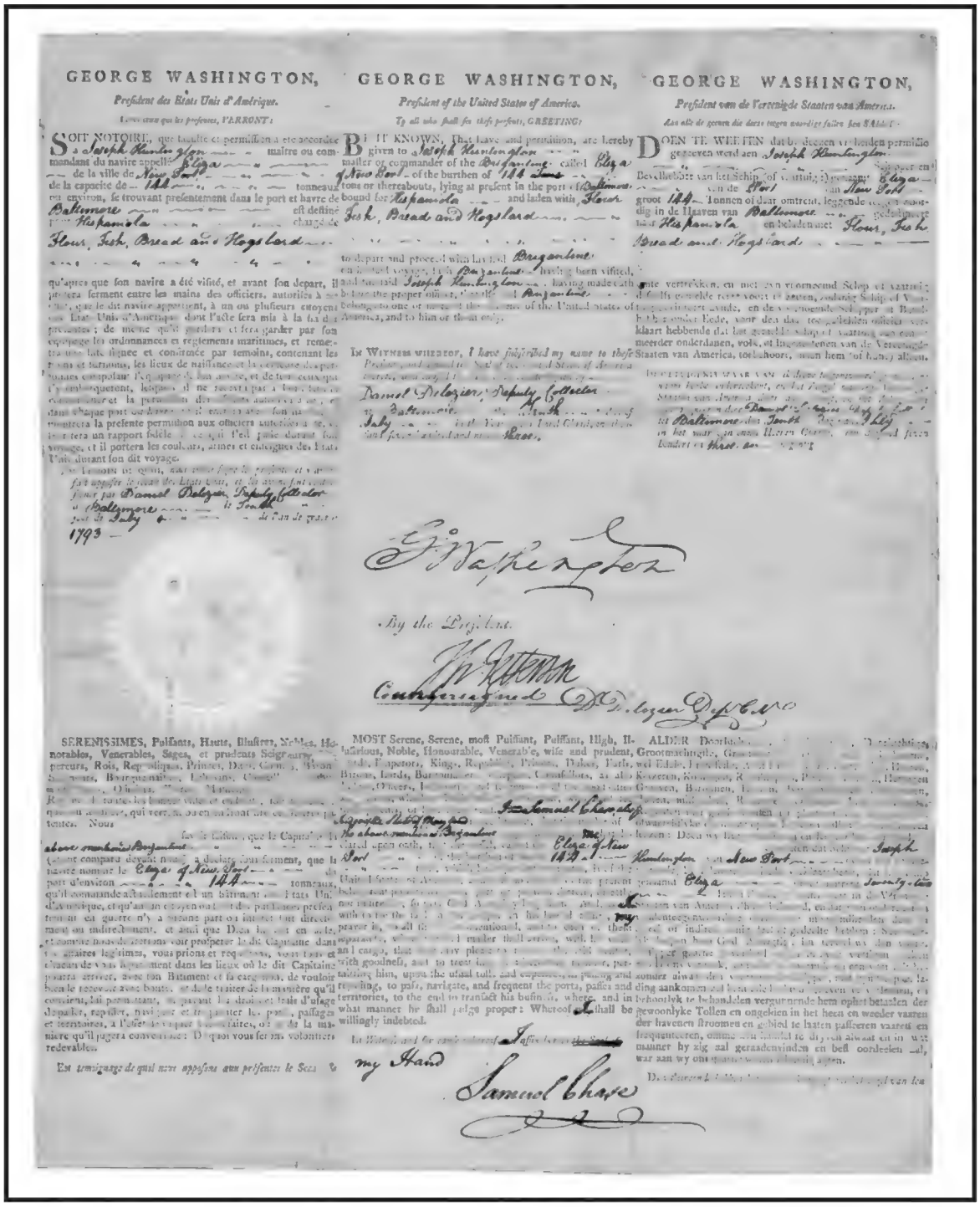
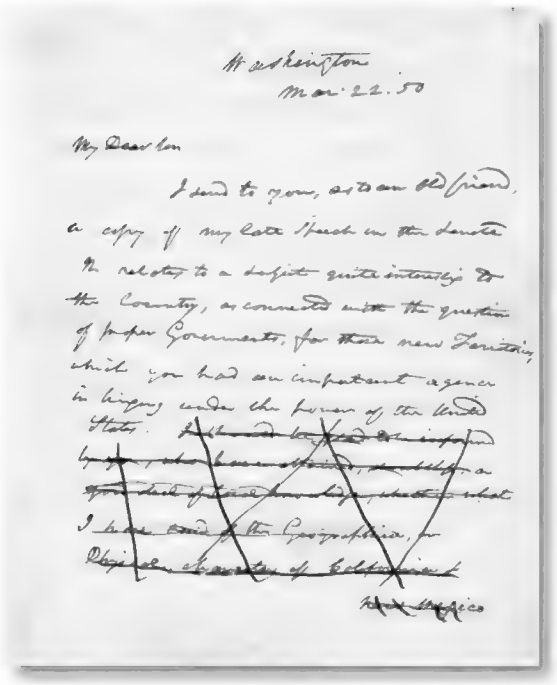


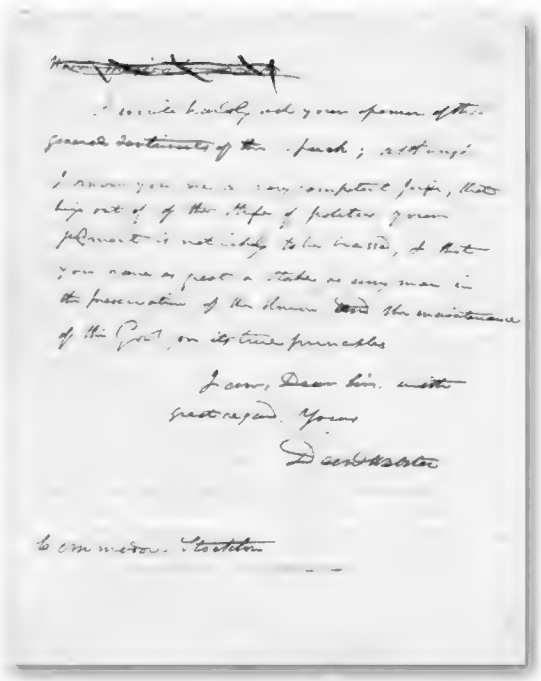
Gen.l Washington
28th Jan.y 1776



Three Language Ships' Papers signed by three of the Founding Fathers: Washington, Jefferson, and Signer of the Declaration of Independence Samuel Chase!

96. Washington, George and Thomas Jefferson. Handsome Three-Language Ships' Papers signed by both as President and Secretary of State, 12 1/2 in. x 16 in., in French, English and Dutch, dated July 10, 1793. The document allows safe passage for *"Joseph Huntington master or commander of the Brigantine called Eliza of New Port of the burthen of 144 Tons or thereabouts, lying at present int eh port of Baltimore bound for Hispaniola and laden with Flour, Fish Bread and Hogs lard"*. Signed boldly in the center by both, *"Go: Washington"* and *"Thomas Jefferson"* just beneath. Moreover, the document is countersigned by **Samuel Chase** (1741-1811), a **Signer of the Declaration of Independence** from Maryland, at the lower edge. White paper and wax seal intact at the center left. General toning, with some minor text losses at the folds; otherwise, in fine condition. The signatures are large and impressive on this beautiful document. (#24070) **$25,000.00**





Just two weeks after his controversial "Seventh of March" speech in the Senate supporting Henry Clay's Compromise of 1850, Daniel Webster sends a copy of his address to Commodore Robert Stockton, who played an integral part in the conquest of California during the Mexican-American War

97. Webster, Daniel. 1782-1852. American lawyer, orator and politician. **Exceptional Autograph Letter Signed**, Two pages, Quarto, dated March 22, 1850 from Washington, D.C. Written to Commodore Robert Stockton. Webster pens (in full):

"My Dear Sir

I send to you, as to an old friend, a copy of my late Speech in the Senate. It relates to a subject quite interesting to the Country, as connected with the question of proper Governments, for these new Territories, which you had an important agency in bringing under the power of the United States. [Five lines here have been crossed out]

I would hardly ask your opinion of the general sentiments of the Speech; although I know you are a very competent judge, that keeps out of the strife of politics, your judgment is not likely to be biased, & that you have as great a stake, as any man, in the preservation of the Union, and the maintenance of the Govt, on its true principles.

I am, Dear Sir, with
great regard, Your

Danl Webster"

On March 7, 1850, Daniel Webster rose to support a complex series of statutes introduced by Henry Clay (1777-1852) of Kentucky that came to be known as "The Compromise of 1850." This "Seventh of March" speech, which Webster preferred to call his "Constitution and the Union" speech, contained the famous opening lines,

"I wish to speak to-day, not as a Massachusetts man, nor as a Northern man, but as an American, and a member of the Senate of the United States."

The genesis of Clay's compromise resolutions was the territorial accessions to the United States resulting from the war with Mexico, thereby thrusting the question of the expansion of slavery dramatically to the forefront once again. Webster, in speaking in support of Clay, was attempting to close the widening gap between the North and South, and in these same introductory remarks said *"I speak to-day for the preservation of the Union. 'Hear me for my cause'."* One of the most controversial speeches ever heard in the Senate, its espousal of compromise measures won approval in many quarters, but outraged much of New England. A proviso for a new and more stringent fugitive slave law was especially galling.

A fantastic and timely letter from Webster, discussing the last great speech of his illustrious political career with none other than Commodore Robert Stockton, whose military successes in California during the Mexican-American War set the stage for the current debate in Congress over the extension of slavery. Amazing content from one of the greatest orators to ever grace the Senate floor, written in the twilight of his career. In fine condition. (#24031) **$4,950.00**

American Express Company.
Capital Stock 7500 Shares
SHARES 100 DOLLARS EACH.
1 SHARES.
This Certifies, that
Shares of the Capital Stock of the American Express Company
and transferable only on the Books of said Company on surrender of this Certificate.
And it is hereby further Certified, that pursuant to the articles of association of said Incorporation Stock
said Stock is subject to assessment for all debts or other liabilities incurred by said Company and that
each and every assignee thereof from and after the date of the assignment becomes thereby a member of
said Company subject to all the liabilities and entitled to all the rights of an original member thereof
IN WITNESS WHEREOF,
Alex Holland
Henry Wells

98. Wells, Henry and William Fargo. Stock Certificate Signed by Both, 6 ½ in. x 11 in., one share of the American Express Company numbered *"1143"* to Mrs. E.E.G. Emerson, dated September 30, 1854. Signed *"Wm E. Fargo"* and *"Henry Wells"* at the lower edge, and countersigned by Treasurer Alex Holland. In fine condition. (#24241) **$2,950.00**

Hot Springs, Va.,
28 December, 1915.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

My darling little daughter,

The message in which you all joined yesterday made me very happy. It brought very vividly to my thought the dear circle at home, and I do not know how I can in cold type express the tenderness of love and gratitude with which it stirred me. I love you all very, very dearly, and it makes me deeply happy that you should all give me the generous trust and affection which you constantly make me feel. It fills to overflowing the cup of happiness I have been drinking these blessed days here.

Edith joins me in messages of dearest love to all.

Your devoted Father,

Woodrow Wilson

While honeymooning with the new First Lady, Pres. Woodrow Wilson writes a tender letter of fatherly love to his youngest daughter

99. Wilson, Woodrow. 1856-1924. 28th President of the U.S. (1913-1921). **Superb Typed Letter Signed as President**, One page, Octavo, on White House stationery, dated December 29, 1915 – just eleven days following his marriage to Edith Bolling Galt. Written to one of his daughters, though most certainly to Eleanor, the youngest. Wilson writes (in full):

"My darling little daughter,

The message in which you all joined yesterday made me very happy. It brought very vividly to my thought the dear circle at home, and I do not know how I can in cold type express the tenderness of love and gratitude with which it stirred me. I love you all very, very dearly, and it makes me deeply happy that you should all give me the generous trust and affection which you constantly make me feel. It fills to overflowing the cup of happiness I have been drinking these blessed days here.

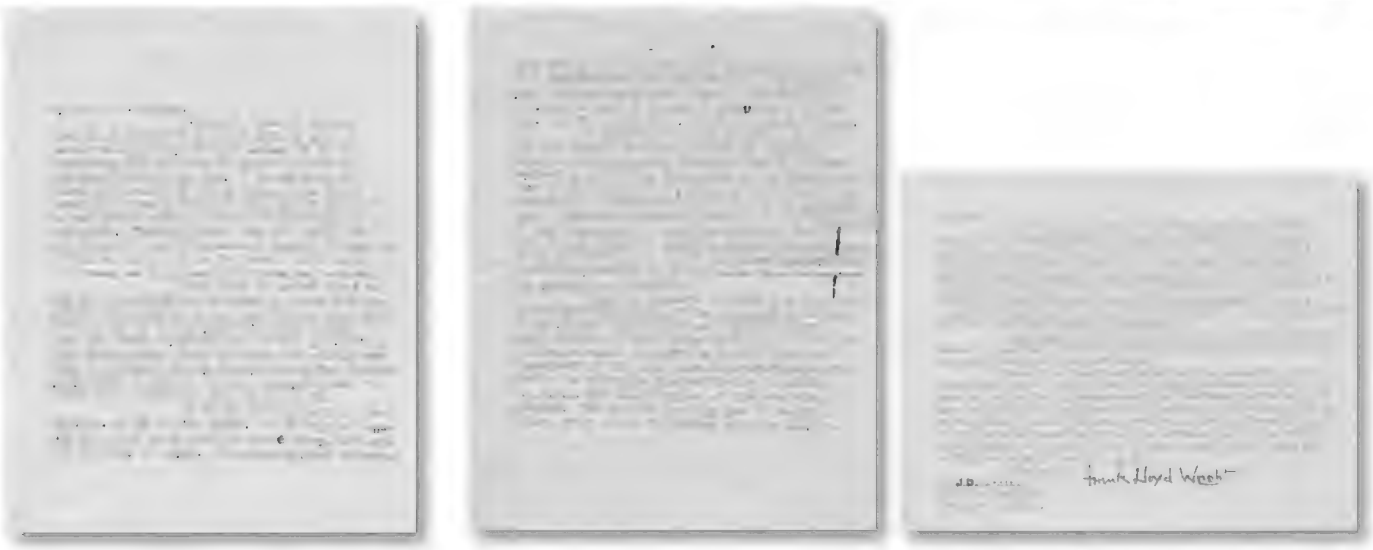
Edith joins me in messages of dearest love to all.

Your devoted Father,

Woodrow Wilson"

As spring fell upon Washington in 1915, the recently-widowed President became acquainted with a well-known Washington socialite by the name of Edith Bolling Galt in a chance meeting at the White House. Wilson was instantly smitten, and proposed almost impulsively that May. Edith consented in July, but the engagement remained secret until October. As news of the courtship became public, the couple became a national sensation. They were married on December 18, 1915, and had a wonderful two-week honeymoon in Hot Springs, Virginia, until continued German attacks on merchant shipping compelled the President to return to Washington on January 4.

An excellent letter from the newly-married President to his youngest daughter. In very fine condition. (#24100) **$2,500.00**



In an early letter, architect Frank Lloyd Wright seeks a loan for $20,000 to help rebuild his failing practice

100. Wright, Frank Lloyd. Typed Letter Signed, Three pages, Octavo, dated October 21, 1910. Written to J.D. Larkin, seeking a loan of $20,000 to pay for his Wasmuth portfolio, to remodel his Oak Park studio, and to pay off a creditor (Francis Little) who had a lien on his Japanese print collection. In part:

"My dear Mr. Larkin:

You will think it strange that in an extremity I should turn to you – I cannot tell you why, either, unless it is the kindliness and nobility of spirit I found in you when I worked for you. I do not wish to shirk responsibility for my acts. I am deeply sensible of the suffering I have caused and want to set things right as near as such things can be set right. There is danger now of a great loss and waste for want of necessary means. To save the situation and set it on it s feet, I must raise some money on my property and print collection.

This money is needed first to pay off a creditor who advanced me money with the prints for security, a year ago for the purpose of getting out my German publication and second to make the further payments due on this publication Nov. 15th, and to erect the expensive studio here into a residence for my family; making two district properties of which is now one; occupying one, the other is to be rented for $120.00 per month.

To do all this properly, I need $20,000. at 6% for two years. In no regular channel can a man in my position raise money, although the security is ample. The property, when converted into two, by the expenditure of $5,000., will be worth at a conservative estimate, $30,000. My Japanese print collection is today worth at least $45,000., if I can be free to handle it gradually in my own way. In five years time, it will be worth $75,000.

...What I can earn will at least keep the family on the basis of the reduced cost of living. The income of the rented portion will be a factory of safety for them. I will not have to slaughter my collection, for I will need to sell at most but $10,000. worth of prints at the present time. In two years the property here and what remained of the collection would be free of debt if my earning capacity were no more than enough to barely support the family. I am keeping the two boys in college and all the children must have the same opportunity.

I have hope that in a short time I will be able to again resume my practice, or will have built up another one that will do much more than merely support them.

There is a likelihood, also that the publication will exceed the figure I give. There are eighty thousand architects in America, besides the laymen, students and draftsmen in the work. I have tried to give you conservative figures that will better on investigation. I need, like many another, no doubt, financial capital at this crucial moment in my life and affairs. I have no friends strong enough to do this for me if they would. Could I come to Buffalo and talk it over with you?

Sincerely,

Frank Lloyd Wright"

This letter is referenced in Meryle Secrest's biography of Wright, in which she states that Wright actually wrote this letter knowing that he would be rebuffed, in a ploy to get financial backing from Darwin Martin. In fine condition. Also includes the typed response from Larkin, declining his request. (#24240) **$9,500.00**

THE WINTERS NATIONAL BANK No. 2369

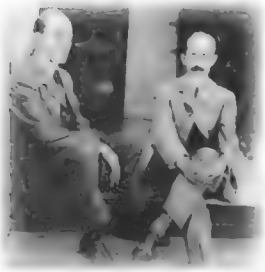
DAYTON, OHIO, Janry 26 1911

PAY TO THE ORDER OF B. F. Goodrich Company $ 119 07

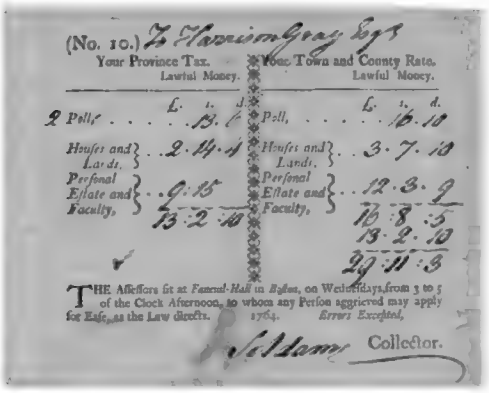
One hundred nineteen 07/100 DOLLARS

Wilbur Wright THE WRIGHT COMPANY

PRESIDENT Orville Wright Vice Pres.



101. WRIGHT, ORVILLE AND WILBUR. U.S. aviation pioneers. **Rare Vintage Check Signed by Both**, 8 1/4 in. x 3 in., dated January 26, 1911. The draft, completed entirely in Orville's hand, is in the amount $119.07 drawn on The Wright Company account at The Winters National Bank of Dayton, Ohio. Payable to B.F. Goodrich Company, the famous Ohio-based manufacturers of rubber products. Signed boldly at the lower right *"Orville Wright"*, and to the left *"Wilbur Wright"*. Cancellation hole above Orville's name, which does not touch the signature; overall, in fine condition. Documents signed by both brothers are quite rare, as Wilbur died tragically of typhoid in May, 1912 at just 45 years of age. (#24041) **$9,500.00**

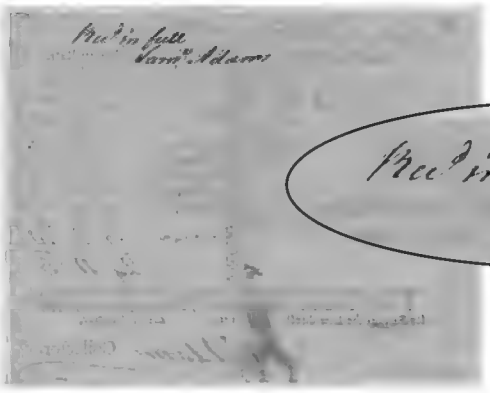


(No. 10.) To Harrison Gray Esqr

Your Province Tax. Lawful Money.			Your Town and County Rate. Lawful Money.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
2 Polls		13.	6	Poll,		16.	10
Houses and Lands,	2.	14.	4	Houses and Lands,	3.	7.	10
Personal Estate and Faculty,	9.	15		Personal Estate and Faculty,	12.	3.	2
	13.	2.	10		13.	8.	5
					13.	2.	10
					29.	11.	3

THE Assessors sit at *Faneuil-Hall* in *Boston*, on Wednesdays, from 3 to 5 of the Clock Afternoon, to whom any Person aggrieved may apply for Ease, as the Law directs. 1764. *Errors Excepted*,

S. Adams Collector.



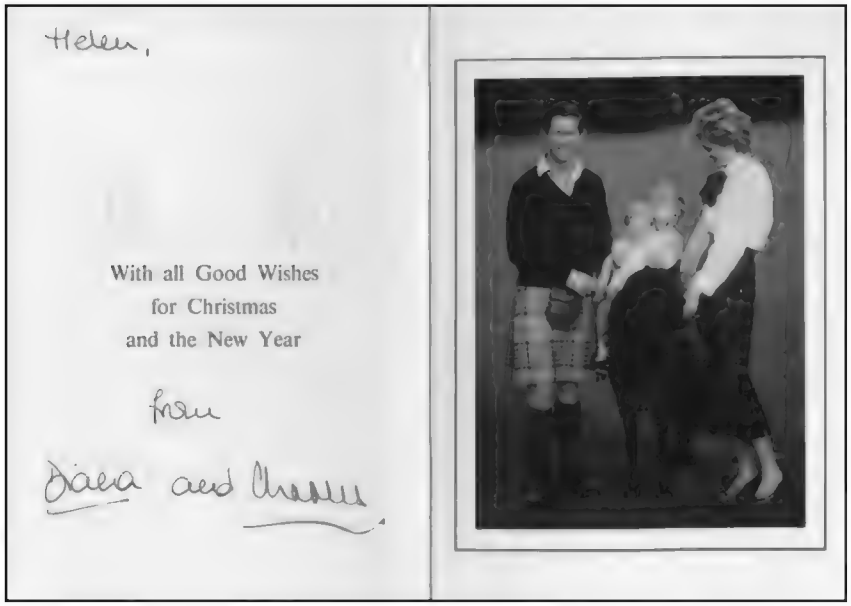
Rec'd in full Saml. Adams

Rec'd in full Saml. Adams

Just prior to British passage of the repressive Sugar Act – the spark that ignited Colonial resistance – Samuel Adams sees first-hand the burden of Colonial taxes among the townspeople of Boston, where he served as tax collector under British authority

102. ADAMS, SAMUEL. Exceptional Pre-Revolutionary Document Signed Twice, 4 in. x 5 in., dated 1764, during his tenure as Tax Collector for the city of Boston. Addressed to Harrison Gray, the document assess his *"Province Tax"* at just over £13, and his *"Town and County Rate"* at £29. Written just beneath Adams' handwritten assessment, *"The Assessors sit at Faneuil Hall in Boston, on Wednesdays, from 3 to 5 of the Clock Afternoon, to whom any Person aggrieved may apply for Ease, as the Law directs. 1764."* Signed boldly at the lower right *"S. Adams"* with his title *"Collector"* printed just to the right, and on the verso with docket *"Rec'd in full, Saml. Adams"*.

Adams gained a reputation as the soul of Boston's resistance, and his influence was critical in moving the town of Boston (and by extension, the American colonies) from resistance to revolution in the decade preceding the War for Independence. A tax collector in Boston (1756-64), Adams then served as the House of Representatives' Clerk (1765-80) and played a key role in drafting the assembly's protests and in organizing popular resistance in Boston to British measures. When British policy on colonial revenues tightened during a recession in New England, passage of the Sugar Act in 1764 – the same year as this signed document – furnished Adams with enough fuel to kindle the first flames of colonial resistance. Thenceforth, he devoted his energies to creating a bonfire that would burn all connections between the Colonies and Great Britain. Enforcement of the Sugar Act was counter to the interests of those Boston merchants who had accepted molasses smuggling as a way of life. They had not paid the old sixpence tax per gallon, and they did not intend to pay the new threepence levy. Urged on by his radical associates, Adams drafted a set of instructions to the colonial assemblymen that attacked the Sugar Act as an unreasonable law, contrary to the natural rights of each and every colonist because it had been levied without assent from a legally elected representative. The alarm "no taxation without representation" had been sounded. The Sugar Act, and later the Currency Act, set the stage for the revolt at the imposition of the Stamp Act in October of 1765. Minor stain at the lower edge; otherwise, in fine condition with reinforced edges. (#24235) **$4,950.00**



103. Charles & Diana. Royal Christmas Card Signed by Both, 5 in. x 7 ¼ in., bi-fold, with gold embossed royal seals on the cover. Card opens to reveal the greeting with adjacent color photograph (4 ½ in. x 5 ¾ in.) of the happy couple with their two young sons on a pony, casually posing for the photographer. Printed text reads *"With all Good Wishes for Christmas and the New Year"*. Diana has penned *"Helen"*, *"from Diana and"*, followed by the Prince's signature *"Charles"* in black ink. A wonderful piece of holiday cheer from the Royal family. In excellent condition. (#21748) **$2,950.00**

104. Farragut, David E. Rare Signed Carte-de-Visite, 2 ½ in. x 3 ½ in., light sepia-tone, an Alex Gardner vignette portrait of the admiral in full military dress. Signed on the image in black ink, *"D.E. Farragut, Vice Admiral"*. Trimmed corners; otherwise, in fine condition. (#24236) **$3,950.00**

105. Porter, David D. Signed Carte-de-Visite, 2 ½ in. x 4 in., light sepia-tone, a Mathew Brady semi-profile portrait of the admiral in formal military attire. Signed in the lower margin in black ink, *"David D. Porter, Vice Adm"*. In fine condition. (#24237) **$2,950.00**

Young Libbie Custer pens a loving letter to her 24-year-old husband, the "boy-general" George A. Custer, who had just been promoted to Major General of Volunteers following his brilliant performance during the Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1864

"Mr. Page says you are the most brilliant cavalry officer in the service and one of the Richmond papers gives you all the credit of the last valley victory"

"All the cannon of an army seemed to be passing tonight. Lieut Wallis & Captian Dodge have just called and confirm what I hear this afternoon that the artillery was that captured in the valley. I was so proud as I saw it passing by I stood in the sidewalk and watched it and thought proudly that my boy had captured it nearly all"

106. Custer, Elizabeth B. "Libbie". Autograph Letter Signed *"Libbie"*, Four pages, Octavo, dated October 29, [1864]. Written to her husband, the vaunted "Boy-General" **George Armstrong Custer**, who had just been brevetted Major General of Volunteers for his gallant conduct at the Battle of Cedar Creek (October 19, 1864). Includes the original handwritten transmittal envelope addressed to *"General G.A. Custer, 3rd Division Cavalry, Middle Military Department"*. Libbie pens (in full):

"My darling boy Autie –

I feel such a longing to see you tonight. I'm all ready to receive a card from you my darling – The hearth is swept & the fire bright and the room is cheerful if only the one who lately was here would come again! But I don't think much of your coming but indeed I think of my going to you. I wish people would not discourage me about going down – oh but they do and make me fear myself. I may have to stay here several weeks more – oh wouldn't I be so glad to be there with you tonight! I suppose you have your happy family about you – my corn & your dogs and squerril [sic]. *Do you think you would make an exchange tonight and take me instead of your pets! I would promise you something 'to boot' – How I do want to see my new pony – If I get attached to it I can take it back to Michigan can't I hay! Won't we have some nice rides this winter! You neednt think your urging to have me ride into some one of the staff and you go on in front. I know you think you rank me but you don't for though I did not fight all the battles I think I have seen a great many persons wear the laurels who did not win them. So remember unless you ride right by my side whenerer I go out, I won't go at all. Now aint you sorry you are married because you have a wife who says wont to you and 'she can't do forty things at once'.*

Since you showed me what nice fires you could make last winter I have him trying your place this fall and oh such nice fires as I can make! They make me think of our old Virginia fire place and Mrs. Tripletts. Oh Autie did ever any two people have such nice times as we do! Today I went riding with Mrs. Page – She was telling me her little baby drooled and ____ the waists of its dresses. Few could see the connexion but it reminded me of that instance in English history when the waiter of the prince was brushing his clothes and discovered the carelessness of the prince. The Prince blamed the serfs at dinner and to cut a long story short if I had been the waiter I should have suggested a bit – tho' it need not be worn as Mrs. Page's baby does. I wonder should Mr. Moreley be reading this letter in addition to several others I think he has of mine. If he would remember this instance from English history & its application at the present time.

Mrs. Page took me out to Soldier's Home today. She was so pleased with your promotion & safety. She says Mr. Page says you are the most brilliant cavalry officer in the service and one of the Richmond papers gives you all the credit of the last valley victory. I want to get the paper with the Rebel Extract. She has such a nice little boy baby – she said to me now Mrs. Autie you ought to have such a little one as that. Indeed if I had such nice opportunity to care for it & a nice place to keep it I should be certainly glad of such a baby – I told her. I went to market this morning with Mrs. G. – We got some apples grapes &c, which I would treat you to if you were here to take some tonight.

All the cannon of an army seemed to be passing tonight. Lieut Wallis & Captian Dodge have just called and confirm what I hear this afternoon that the artillery was that captured in the valley. I was so proud as I saw it passing by I stood in the sidewalk and watched it and thought proudly that my boy had captured it nearly all. Oh but these gentlemen have disturbed me so by saying Early – No Johnson is now in command I believe may make another attack. Oh my darling why must it be – I began to feel a little safe but now I must be anxious again. Oh when will these troubles cease! Do you really think that there will be another battle this fall. Oh if there is Autie heed I beg you to take care of yourself. I am going to send another letter by Lieut Wallis on Monday – Then let be sure that you will get it and so soon too.

I am keeping 'somebody's' letter in such a safe place. Oh Autie it is such a dear letter. I am going to read it before I go to bed. I love you so dearly I cannot bear to stop writing you. Oh if I could only have one dear Kiss! Lord nightly my love my life my world, Ever you dear Libbie"

Custer first met Libbie Bacon during the winter of 1862-63, when he returned to Monroe, Michigan to visit his half-sister Lydia Reed, but it during September 1863, after he was wounded by a shell on the inside of his thigh at the Battle of Culpepper Courthouse, that he was declared unfit for active duty and returned on sick leave to Monroe to recover (he arrived September 16). While there, he petitioned Judge Bacon for his daughter's hand in marriage, and the two were married on February 9, 1964.

After his return to active duty, he served with Major General Philip Sheridan (1831-1888) in the Shenandoah Valley Campaign (August 7, 1864 - March 2, 1865), taking command of the 3rd Cavalry Division in Sheridan's army (September 30, 1864), and was brevetted Major General of Volunteers for his gallant actions at Cedar Creek (October 19, 1864), the battle that Libbie refers to here in this letter.

A fantastic war-date letter from Libbie to her husband, Gen. George A. Custer. In fine condition. (#24239) **$15,000.00**

Washington Oct 27—

My darling Lucy Auntie

I feel Uncle a Longing to see you tonight — Lieut all ready to receive a Card from you my darling! The hearth is swept & the fire bright and the room so cheerful if only the one who so lately was here would come again! But I dont think much of your coming but indeed I think of my going to you — I wish people would not discourage me about going home — but they do and make me fear myself, I may have to stay here Several weeks more — the weather I bet so glad to be there with you tonight! I suppose you have your happy family about you — Mary Corne & your Boy and Squirrel — Do you think you would make an exchange tonight and take me instead of your pets! I would promise you something "A boot" — How I do want to see my new pony — If I get attached to it I can pack it back to Michigan cant I Lucy!

Wont we have some rides this winter! You neednt think you are going to have me ride into town on one of the staff and

go on in front — I know you think you'll not see Aunt for thought it not fighting all the battles I think, I send a great many persons near the so who did not even thank me for remembering you ride night by my side whenever it — I want you at all — now aint sorry you are married because you a wife who says want to you and cant do forty things at once —

Since you showed me that nice you cried make last winter I have trying your plan this fall and the nice things as I could make! They me think of our old Virginia for at this Capitol. Ole Auntie filled many tin pepple have such nice as we do! Today I went riding Mrs Page — She was telling me her baby dressed and spoiled the waists dresses — Jim cried for the connexion it reminded me of the instance in Lieb History when the waiter of the prince touching his clothes and discommoded carelessness of the prince — The Prince Hamed the Lamps at dinner and, to cut

a long story short if I had been the waiter I should have suggested a bib — tho' it need not be worn as Mrs Page's baby does.

I wonder Shiner the Monkey he playing this letter in addition to Squirrel others I think he has a music — if he would remember this instance from Englands History & its application at the present time.

Mrs Page took me out to Soldiers Home today — She was so pleased with your promotion & safety — She says Mr Page says you are the most Brilliant Cavalry Officer in the Service and one of the Lieb most papers gives you all the credit of the last valley victory.

I went to get the paper with the rebel account — She has such a nice little baby baby — She said to me now Mrs Custer you ought to have such a little one as that Indeed I'd had such nice opportunity & can go & a nice place to keep it I should be certainly glad of such a baby — I bet her — I went at noon but this morning with Mrs G — We got some apples papers &c. Would I were here to go & you were here to take some tonight.

at the cannon of any army steward & he passing tonight & Lieut Wallis & Captain Dodge have just called and confirm what I heard this afternoon that the intelligence was that Captured in the valley — I was so pleased as I saw it passing by I stood on the sidewalk and watched it and thought, possibly that my boy had captured it — nearly all — Ole left those quite men have disturbed me so by saying Early — no Sheridan is now in command Early may make another attack Ole my darling I trust it must so be — I began to feel a little safe but now I must be anxious again. Ole when will these troubles cease! So you really think that there will be another battle this fall — oh if there is Auntie need I beg you to take care of yourself — I am going to send another letter by Lieut Wallis on Monday then I'll be sure that you will get it and so soon too.

I am keeping Lomboby's letter in such a safe place — Ole Auntie it is such a dear letter — I am going to read it before I go to bed — I love you so dearly I cannot bear to stop writing you — Oh if I could only have one dear Kiss! Good night my Lord my Life my world — Ever your own Libbie.

Index

Signer - Item No.

Adams, John Quincy 1
Adams, Samuel 102
André, John 70
Astaire, Fred 3
Barton, Clara 2
Beatles, The 6
Beauregard, Pierre G.T. 14, 50
Bell, Alexander Graham 4
Ben-Gurion, David 5
Bligh, William 8
Booth, John Wilkes 52
Buchanan, James 7
Caruso, Enrico 9
Cavalry Flag, U.S. 13
Charles, Prince 103
Chase, Samuel 96
Christian, Fletcher 8
Churchill, Winston S. 10-12
Custer, Elizabeth B. "Libbie" 106
Custer, George A. 21-22
Dean, James 23
Diana, Princess 103
Dickens, Charles 24
Disney, Walt 25-26
Doubleday, Abner 19
Earhart, Amelia 54
Edison, Thomas 27-28
Einstein, Albert 29-30
Eisenhower, Dwight D. 31-32
Fargo, William 98
Farragut, David E. 104
Faulkner, William 33
Gatling, R.J. 34
Grant, Ulysses S. 35
Gregory, Edward M. 20
Henry, Patrick 36
Hood, John Bell 15
Hoover, Herbert 37
Howe, Julia Ward 38-39
Jefferson, Thomas 40, 96
Johnson, Lyndon B. 41
Kennedy, Jacqueline 45
Kennedy, John F. 42-45
Kennedy, Patricia (Lawford) 48
Kennedy, Robert F. 46-47
Lawford, Patricia (Kennedy) 48
Lee, Robert E. 49-50
Lincoln, Abraham 51
Lindbergh, Charles 53
London, Jack 55
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth 56
Marciano, Rocky 58
Marshall, George C. 59
Marshall, John 57
Monroe, James 60-61
Monroe, Marilyn 62
Nehru, Jawaharlal 63
Paine, Thomas 64
Porter, David D. 16, 105
Presidents 65
Reagan, Ronald 66-68
Remington, Frederic 69
Rogers, Ginger 3
Roosevelt, Franklin D. 71-72
Roosevelt, Theodore 73-74
Rostand, Edmond 75
Schweitzer, Albert 76
Shaw, George Bernard 77
Shaw, Robert Gould 18
Sherman, William T. 78
Smith, Samuel Francis 79
Steuben, Baron von 80
Stuart, James Ewell Brown "Jeb" 17
Sumner, Charles 81
Taylor, Zachary 82
Thorpe, Jim 83
Tiffany, Charles L. 84
Truman, Harry S. 85-92, 107
Twain, Mark 93-94
Washington, George 95-96
Webster, Daniel 97
Wells, Henry 98
Wilson, Woodrow 99
Wright, Frank Lloyd 100
Wright, Orville & Wilbur 101

Kindest regards + best wishes to David Bell, an able administrative
assistant who had done an excellent job for me. May he be happy
and prosperous with a long + useful life
White House,
Jun 17, 1953
Harry Truman

107. Truman, Harry S. Impressive Oversize Signed Photograph, 18 in. x 22 in., color, of the President with a resolute expression seated on his Oval Office desk. Signed with a lengthy personal inscription to economist **David E. Bell** in the lower margin, *"Kindest regards & best wishes to David Bell, an able administrative assistant who had done an excellent job for me. May he be happy and prosperous with a long & useful life. Harry Truman, White House, June 17, 1953"*. This exceptional signed photograph was presented to Bell at the end of Truman's tenure in the White House. In very fine condition. (#24216) **$2,500.00**